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Moffat Genealogies: Descent from Rev. John Moffat of Ulster County New York

BY

R. BURNHAM MOFFAT

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TO

JOHN LITTLE MOFFAT, M. D.

OF

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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FOREWORD.

THE pages that follow are the outgrowth of the writer's wish that all who are interested may have, in readily accessible form, the information that he has gathered concerning Rev. John Moffat and his descendants.

Errors in a work of this kind are inevitable, and their correction will be gladly welcomed. And should anyone to whom these pages may come have information, from family records or otherwise, which should have been included in this edition but was not, it is sincerely hoped that such information will be communicated to the writer to the end that a larger knowledge of those who have gone before may be preserved for those who are to come hereafter.

63 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
December 31, 1909. R. B. M.

ULSTER
CO
CRAWFORD
MONTGOMERY
NEWBURGH
HANOVER
formerly
Goodwill Church
Beeca
Coldenham
Cochecton
Turnpike
Quassaick Creek
CITY OF NEWBURGH
HUDSON RIVER
WALLKILL
Little Britain Associate Church
Old New Windsor & Goshen Turnpike
NEW WINDSOR
New Windsor
Little Britain
Station
Stone Field House
Otter
Campbell Hall
HAMPTONBURGH
Salisbury Mills
Murderers Creek
CORNWALL
Cromline Creek
Blooming Grove
CITY OF GOSHEN
GOSHEN
BLOOMING GROVE
Cockloe
HIGHLAND
CHESTER
Port Montgomery
WARWICK
MONROE
WOODBURY
TUXEDO

PART I.

The *locus in quo.*

THE first twelve counties of the Province of New York were established in 1683 and included the counties of Ulster and Orange; but from the earliest period of English rule until shortly after the Revolution, civil divisions of outlying territory throughout the province were known as "precincts." The precinct was not the forerunner of the "town," for the town, as such, was recognized as a unit of government in New York, in the "Duke's Laws," as early as 1665. The *precinct* comprised a number of scattered settlements with intervening territory, which were originally identified with some comparatively nearby town or village for the purposes of assessment and local government; and the outlying settlements might thus, in a sense, be said to be within the *precincts* of the town or village to which they were respectively attached.

At first of a sparse and widely scattered population, the area of the precinct was large and its boundaries were not clearly defined; but as population increased and the need of closer affiliation for the purposes of government became more pressing, the earlier precincts would be subdivided into smaller ones, with boundaries more clearly defined, and these in turn would be further subdivided and new precincts created from them as need might from time to time arise. The distinction, however, between the town, to which the precinct was attached, and the town itself came in later years to be a distinction more of name than of substance; and in 1788 the precinct, as such, passed from the statute books.

The *Precinct of the Highlands* was established in 1743 and included all that part of Ulster County which lay along the Hudson River between the mouth of Murderer's Creek[1] (see

[1]From its junction with Cromeline Creek east to the Hudson, wrote the late E. M. Ruttenber in 1881, in his History of Orange County (page 69), the *Otterkill* loses its name and is called *Murderer's Creek* —softened in more recent years by the poet Willis to *Moodna Creek*. It was known as the "Murderer's Creek," as early as 1656. Historians differ as to why it was so called, some regarding it as pointing to an early Indian massacre, others being equally certain that it came from its earlier Dutch name of Martelaer's Rack.

map) and New Paltz, and extended westerly to the precincts of Wallkill and Shawangunk. Its southerly boundary was the dividing line between the counties, as then constituted, of Ulster and Orange, being approximately the same line as is shown on the map as the southern boundary of the present town of New Windsor and its extension westerly.

In 1762, the precinct of the Highlands was divided into the *Precinct of New Burgh* and the *Precinct of New Windsor,* the dividing line commencing at the mouth of Quassaick Creek (see map) and continuing westerly along substantially the same line as now separates the towns of Newburgh and New Windsor, and continuing on through what is now the town of Montgomery to the precinct of Wallkill.

The *Precinct of Wallkill* was divided, in 1772, into two parts, the westerly part retaining the name of Wallkill and the easterly being called the *Precinct of Hanover.* But the inhabitants of the easterly part were filled with loyalty to the patriot cause, and wishing to evidence their detestation of things British as well as their appreciation of the heroic services of General Richard Montgomery, caused the name of their precinct to be changed, in 1782, from the Precinct of Hanover to the *Precinct of Montgomery;* and so it remained until 1788 when the word "precinct" was abandoned, and the precincts already mentioned were erected as *towns* under the names, respectively, of Newburgh, New Windsor, Montgomery and Wallkill. All four lay within the limits of Ulster County, as then constituted, and continued so until 1798 when, by act passed on April 5th of that year, they were taken from Ulster and annexed to the county of Orange.

The town of *Crawford* was created out of the town of Montgomery in 1823; and the town of *Hamptonburgh* was created in 1830 from parts of Goshen, Blooming Grove, New Windsor, Montgomery and Wallkill.

Within the original limits of *Orange* County, the *Precinct of Goshen* included, up to 1764, all that territory shown on the map as the present towns of Highland, Cornwall, Blooming

Grove and Goshen, as well as a part of Hamptonburgh, and other territory to the southward. An act of the provincial assembly, passed October 20, 1764, divided the precinct by a straight line running approximately north and south from a point on the southerly boundary of what then was a part of the precinct of New Windsor but now lies within the limits of the town of Hamptonburgh, to the southerly bound of the precinct, passing part of the way along the same line as now divides the towns of Goshen and Blooming Grove (see map). All territory to the eastward of such line was called the *Precinct of New Cornwall* and all to the westward continued to be known as the Precinct of Goshen.

In 1779, the *town* of Blooming Grove was formed out of the Precinct of New Cornwall, substantially as shown on the map, and in 1788 the title of the remaining part of the Precinct of New Cornwall was changed to the *town* of New Cornwall. In 1797 the name was shortened to *Cornwall.*

The town of *Highland,* as shown on the map, was not erected until 1872; and care should be taken not to confuse it with the old *Precinct of the Highlands* which, as above shown, lay wholly to the northward of Murderer's Creek.

This brief historical review may serve to make clear the particular localities referred to in contemporary references of the earlier and middle parts of the 18th century.

PART II.

The Moffats of Earlier Days.

THE late Rev. James C. Moffat, of the Princeton Theological Seminary, wrote in a personal letter, in 1877:

"Our name is derived from a locality in Annandale in the south of Scotland. At the head of Annandale, and the foot of the Hartfell mountain, spreads a broad plain in which two small rivers meet and form the Annan. That plain was, in the language of the ancient Celtic inhabitants, called *Mor fad*, or perhaps rather *Mahar fad,* signifying the long plain. When Saxon invaders took possession of that part of the country and later when the Normans became principal owners there, the meaning of the Celtic names disappeared from the common language, and their pronunication underwent a change having no regard to the sense. *Mahar fad,* in the mouths of those who did not know its meaning, was softened down to *Moffat;* and other things connected with the place received names accordingly. One of the little rivers which meet in its bosom was called 'Moffat Water'; the valley through which it flows to join its confluent became 'Moffat Dale'; the town which rose on the northern edge of the plain was the town of 'Moffat'; and the mineral springs in the neighborhood are the 'Moffat Wells.'

"In like manner, as in early Saxon times, surnames either did not exist or were given in reference to some mark whereby a man could be distinguished; and a very obvious mark was the place of his residence. Thus, John, of Moffat, or William, of Moffat, became designations of Johns or Williams residing there.

"In the days of the National Covenant there was a goodly number of our name among the dales of the south, eastward from Dumfries. Several of them are mentioned in Wodrow's history among the sufferers in the persecution; and in a history of the Covenanters, or Traditions of the Covenanters, by a Mr. Simpson of Sanquhar there are mentioned some adventures of a William Moffat of Hartfell.

"Our forefathers, if not distinguished by rank, were many of them godly men."

Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, wrote of the Moffats in his "Encyclopedia of Heraldry," 3rd Edition, published in 1844:

"A very ancient Border family, influential and powerful so far back as the time of Wallace, and conspicuous for the deadly feud which existed between them and the Johnstones. So early as 1268 Nicholas de Moffat was Bishop of Glasgow, and the armorial bearings of the different branches seem to indicate some connection with the church."

An English publication, entitled "A Short History of the Moffats of that Ilk,"—one of the border families of Scotland of the middle ages,—has recently come from the press in the Island of Jersey, written by Robert Maxwell Moffat M. D.;[2] and we draw from its pages a somewhat interesting statement of the conditions and mode of living of our medieval ancestors. The correctness of the statement will be assumed.

"The system of clanship," the author writes, "prevailed among the Borderers, much as it did among the Highlanders. The chief landowners were given baronial rights,—were in fact barons,—but not necessarily *Lords* of Parliament, though they sat in the Estates of the Realm in Parliament. This included the services of the freemen on their lands, whose disputes and quarrels they settled and whom they protected from enemies. * * * Life was of the roughest description, and even Princes in those days fared less sumptuously than the middle classes of the twentieth century.

"All the borderers were mounted men, and Bruce's army was nearly all cavalry, containing a Knight or Esquire to every five troopers. Froissart in 1323 describes their life: 'The bold and 'hardy troopers armed after the manner of their country, and 'mounted on little hackneys that are never tied up or dressed 'but turned immediately after the day's march to pasture on 'the heath or in the fields, brought no carts and carried no bread. 'They can live on flesh half sodden, without bread, and drink 'the river water without wine. They dress the flesh of the 'cattle in their skins after they have flayed them. Under the 'flaps of his saddle every man carries a broad piece of metal 'behind him with a little bag of oatmeal. When they have

[2]Jersey: Labey & Blampied, Printers and Bookbinders, The Beresford Library, 1908.

'eaten too much of the sodden flesh, they set this plate over the 'fire, knead the meal with water and make a thin cake of it, 'which they bake on the heated plate to warm their bodies.'

"From the 12th to the close of the 16th century, the family [of Moffat] appears to have flourished as minor barons and freeholders,—tenants *in capite*,—possessing a fair share of power and influence, and leading the usual life of such Border families. * * * They served Wallace until his fall, then transferred their allegiance to Bruce, whose fortunes they followed till the culminating victory of Bannockburn seated him securely on the throne, and finally established the independence of Scotland. * * *

"When the Johnstones extended their possessions to upper Annandale about the beginning of the 15th century, the Moffats looked upon them as interlopers and resented their growing influence, and thus arose a keen struggle for local power and the feud between the two clans which continued through several generations and ended only when the Moffat clan became *'broken'* and ultimately dispersed.[3] How or when the Moffats lost their Chief it is not easy to say; but about 1560 they had only 'Principals' or heads of branches. This of course weakened the clan, as it necessarily led to divided councils and want of concerted action. * * *

"The final overthrow of the Moffats appears to have been brought about by the Johnstones taking advantage of an assembling together of the Moffats in a large building wherein they had met for council or prayer. The Johnstones set fire to the building and, on the Moffats attempting to escape from the flames, attacked and killed many of their 'principals.' This disaster deprived the clan of its leaders and ultimately led to its breaking up.

"At this time, too, many of the Moffats were undergoing a condition of affairs common enough to every border family in turn, viz.: *outlawry;* and as the killing of outlaws was not murder, the Johnstones do not appear to have been called upon to answer for their act, and the Moffats were apparently then too weak to avenge it privately. There had been no recognized

[3]A "broken" clan is one which has no recognized chief,—no one to whom the obedience and sworn allegiance of every other member is due.

chief since about 1560, and it was probably some time after that that this event took place. Previously the chieftainship was vested in the family of Moffat of Grantoun, *i. e.* of that Ilk. From 1569 the Moffats of Knock appear to have been the most influential, till 1608. After this time some of the surviving branches settled in Glencairne, Lauderdale, and other parts, while some went to England and Ireland, and some to the Continent."

From which branch of the Border family Rev. John Moffat was descended, we have no knowledge and but little on which to base conjecture.

On October 3rd. 1710, a Samuel Moffat was admitted to membership in the Presbyterian church at Woodbridge, New Jersey;[4] but the early records of that church, unfortunately, are no longer extant. *"Tombstone Inscriptions from the churchyards at Woodbridge, Piscataqua and Perth Amboy."* collated many years ago by the late William A. Whitehead and preserved in the library of the New Jersey Historical Society at Newark, New Jersey, contains the following records of deaths from the Woodbridge churchyard:

1734 June 5: *Ruth,* wife of *Samuel Moffat* and daughter of John and Elizabeth Burns.
1746 July 21: *Margaret,* wife of *William Moffat.*
1748 No. 3: *William Moffat*

The family records[5] of Samuel Moffat who settled in 1752 at Blagg's Clove in Ulster County, New York, (see map), buying land there from Hugh Gregg, show that on June 5, 1735, he (Samuel Moffat) was married at Woodbridge, New Jersey, to Anne Gregg; and the gravestones still preserved in the old Bethlehem churchyard in Orange County, New York, record the birth of Samuel Moffat at Ballyleag (*sic*) in county Antrim, Ireland, on July 18, 1704, (old style), and his death

[4]Dalley: History of Woodbridge, New Jersey, page 168.

[5]For the family records and for much of the information concerning the so-called Blagg's Clove Moffats, I am indebted to Rev. T. Clemence Moffatt, of Clyde, Kansas, one of the descendants of that branch.

at Blagg's Clove on May 17, 1787, and the birth of Anne Gregg in county Fermanaugh, Ireland, on June 12, 1716 (old style), and her death at Blagg's Clove on December 19, 1794.

We know from his will that Samuel Moffat of Blagg's Clove had a sister Mary, the wife of James Barkley,[6] and that James Barkley had come over with the so-called Clinton party on the "George and Anne" in 1729 and settled at Little Britain in Ulster County, New York. The family records of the Blagg's Clove Moffats show that Samuel, the head of that line, had a brother Thomas Moffat, who was the recorder of deeds or county clerk at Goshen when the Blagg's Clove property was bought by Samuel Moffat in 1752; and tradition in both branches of the family has been that Samuel and Rev. John were either brothers or cousins. The writer inclines to the view that they were brothers, resting such belief in part upon the inference to be drawn from the similarity and order of names of children born in the two families,—a circumstance not wholly devoid of significance in those days,—and in part upon the belief that Rev. John Moffat was a resident of Woodbridge when he entered the College of New Jersey in 1747 or 1748.

In the list of Marriage Bonds from 1665 to 1800, published in vol. XXII of the New Jersey Archives, First Series, at page 265, is mentioned the bond given November 8, 1750, upon the marriage of Thomas Moffat of Woodbridge, Middlesex County, and Margaret Gaston of Raritan, Somerset County,—in all probability the county clerk at Goshen and brother of Samuel Moffat then of Woodbridge but two years later of Blagg's Clove. On December 10, 1750,—according to the family records of the writer,—Rev. John Moffat married Margaret Little of Little Britain, Ulster County, and the next year was installed as pastor of the comparatively nearby Goodwill church (see map.)

The History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey, by James P. Snell,[7] recites at page 781 that in 1752 and 1753 a William Moffat was an inhabitant of Hillsborough Township, Somerset County; and in the New York Mercury of Saturday September 25, 1758, is an advertisement of the sale

[6] Barclay Genealogies by R. Burnham Moffat, New York, 1904.

[7] Everts & Peck, publishers, Philadelphia, 1881.

of "A Plantation in the Township of Baskenridge, county of "Somerset and Province of East New Jersey, now in possession "of William Moffat, containing 200 acres of land, 50 of which "are cleared, 16 acres of meadow land" etc. And there are records of service in the Revolutionary War of William Moffat and Samuel Moffat, both of Somerset county (which adjoins Middlesex county on the west for almost its entire length), while among the marriage records on file in the clerk's office of Middlesex county appears the marriage on March 4, 1798, of Samuel Moffat and Sarah Lewis, both of Woodbridge. Other records show that William Moffat or his descendants were living continuously in Somerset county down to 1860, and some are still living at Fords, near Perth Amboy, in Middlesex County.

From the names, dates and circumstances thus narrated, and from the further circumstances noted below, the following hypothesis may not unreasonably, as it seems to the writer, be indulged in:

Samuel Moffat, who joined the Woodbridge church in 1710, came to this country late in life and was the founder of our family in America. He had two sons, William and Samuel, both born on the other side, probably in Ayrshire, Scotland. The son William came to America, as did one or more of William's children, while the other son, Samuel, remained in Ballylig, Racavan Parish, county Antrim, where he married, had a family and died. The will of Samuel Moffat, the son, is on file in the Record Office, Dublin, bears date March 30, 1765, and was admitted to probate on May 2, 1765. From it we learn that the testator had married Martha McCully, and that his children's names were William, Thomas, John, Margaret and Mary. Correspondence had during the past few years with a descendant of Samuel Moffat of Ballylig, (still resident in that locality), by Mr. George West Maffet of Lawrence, Kansas,—the indefatigable editor and historian of "The Clan Moffat in America,"—reveals that the story or tradition existing today in the Ballylig family is consistent, in the main, with that in ours, namely, that Samuel Moffat, the forbear of the branch in Ireland, was born in or about Ayrshire, Scotland, and fought in the battle of

Bothwell Bridge, June 22, 1679, at which the forces of Charles II, under Monmouth, completely routed and dispersed the Covenanters; and that Samuel fled after the battle to the McCullys in Ballylig, Ireland, who had gone there not long before him, and subsequently married Martha McCully, who had also been born in Ayrshire. This tradition, it may be observed, confuses Samuel, the father, with Samuel, the son. The will of Samuel Moffat, bearing date March 30, 1765, in which the wife Martha McCully was mentioned, was executed eighty-six years after the battle of Bothwell Bridge; and it is not to be imagined that the Samuel Moffat who was old enough to bear arms in 1679 was still alive in 1765. The tradition, as not infrequently happens, has simply skipped or ignored one generation where father and son bore the same name.

Moffatdale lies in the northernmost part of Dumfriesshire, not far from the southerly line of Lanarkshire; and Ayrshire adjoins Dumfriesshire on the west. The battle of Bothwell Bridge was fought in Lanarkshire, and is thus described by Hume:[8]

"They [the covenanters] had taken post near Bothwell Castle, between Hamilton and Glasgow, where there was no access to them but over a bridge, which a small body was able to defend against the King's forces. They showed judgment in the choice of their post, but discovered neither judgment nor valor in any other step of their conduct. No nobility and few gentry had joined them; the clergy were in reality the generals; and the whole army never exceeded eight thousand men. Monmouth attacked the bridge; and the body of rebels who defended it maintained their post as long as their ammunition lasted. When they sent for more they received orders to quit their ground and to retire backwards. This imprudent measure occasioned an immediate defeat to the Covenanters. Monmouth passed the bridge without opposition, and drew up his forces opposite to the enemy. His cannon alone put them to rout. About seven hundred fell in the pursuit; for, properly speaking, there was no action. Twelve hundred were taken prisoners, and

[8]Harper's Edition of 1850, vol. VI, page 211.

were treated by Monmouth with a humanity which they had never experienced in their own countrymen. Such of them as would promise to live peaceably were dismissed. About three hundred, who were so obstinate as to refuse this easy condition, were shipped for Barbadoes, but unfortunately perished on the voyage. Two of their clergy were hanged."

The Samuel Moffat who fought at Bothwell Bridge and fled thence to Ireland was, it seems not improbable to the writer, the same Samuel Moffat who, thirty-one years later,—in 1710,—joined the Presbyterian church at Woodbridge, New Jersey. In the Publications of the Scotch Record Society,—Part XXIV, p. 70,—is found mention, among the records of wills admitted to probate in the office of the Commissariat of Lanark, of the wills of William Moffat, of Normangill, in the parish of Crawford-Lindsay, Lanark, admitted July 30, 1679, hardly more than a month after the battle of Bothwell Bridge, and of John Moffat of Midlock, in the same parish, admitted June 28, 1685. Could the William Moffat of Normangill here mentioned have been the father of that Samuel Moffat who came to East New Jersey some thirty years later?

It is possible, and perhaps probable, that William Moffat, the son, came out to New Jersey at an earlier date than did his father, Samuel Moffat. Had they come out together, they would doubtless have been admitted at the same time to membership in the church at Woodbridge, and the record of that fact would undoubtedly have been noted by Mr. Dalley in his History of Woodbridge, already referred to. Nor is it likely that after the father had fled with his two sons from their home in Scotland, and taken up their abode in Ballylig, Ireland,—where Samuel Moffat subsequently of Blagg's Clove was born in 1704,—the son, rather than the father, should be the first to migrate to America and, when settled there, should send for the father to join him. Of course it is mere conjecture as to when William Moffat, the son, came to Woodbridge, and we know definitely nothing except that, as recorded on the gravestones at Woodbridge, he died there November 3, 1748, and that his wife Margaret had died there July 21, 1746.

From the fragmentary bits of evidence thus gathered together, it seems probable to the writer that William Moffat was the father of five children, namely, Samuel, Thomas, William, Mary and John, although there is nothing to assure us of the order of their births. Samuel was probably the oldest and John, being very much younger, was probably the youngest. Concerning these children, we note the following:

1. **Samuel Moffat,** as we know from his tombstone, was born at Ballylig, Ireland, in 1704; was married at Woodbridge, New Jersey, on June 5, 1735, to Anne Gregg, also born in Ireland; and moved to Blagg's Clove in Ulster County, New York, in 1752. A tradition has existed among his descendants, so the writer has been informed by Rev. T. Clemence Moffatt of Clyde, Kansas, that Samuel Moffat of Blagg's Clove was twice married; and such tradition finds some support in the tombstone inscription at Woodbridge of the death on June 5, 1734,—just one year to the day before the marriage to Anne Gregg,—of Ruth, wife of Samuel Moffat and daughter of John and Elizabeth Burns. The names of the sons of Samuel Moffat of Blagg's Clove,—as we have called him for purposes of identification,—were, in the order of their birth: William, Thomas, Samuel, John and Isaac; and among the daughters were Margaret and Mary.

2. **Thomas Moffat** married Margaret Gaston in 1750, and was in 1752 at all events, if not before, the clerk of Orange County, New York, and lived at Goshen. Whether or not he had children, the writer is without information.

3. **William Moffat** was, in 1752 and 1753, an inhabitant of Somerset County, New Jersey, and a part of his property there was sold in 1758. He seems to have had sons, Samuel and William, both of whom served in the Revolutionary War.

4. **Mary Moffat** married James Barkley of Ulster County, subsequently, in all probability, to 1750, when her brother John married Margaret Little and moved to Little Britain, and subsequently even to 1752 when her brother Samuel purchased lands at Blagg's Clove. Her sons were named Samuel, John, James (probably named for the father), William and Thomas; and her daughters were Mary and Margaret.[6]

5. **John Moffat,** graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1749, married Margaret Little of Ulster County, New York, in 1750, and was installed as pastor of the Goodwill church in Ulster County in 1751. His sons were John Little (named undoubtedly for the maternal grandfather), then William and Samuel; and among the daughters were Margaret and Mary.

That Rev. John Moffat was of this family is further borne out in some degree by the testimony of Rev. John Moffat Howe, his grandson, who wrote many years ago not as an hypothesis, but as a fact, that the family originally located near Woodbridge, New Jersey.[9]

The Moffats now living about Washingtonville and Goshen, in Orange County, New York, are mainly descended from Samuel Moffat, of Blagg's Clove. None are descended from Rev. John Moffat. The confusion in identification is increased somewhat by the fact that, shortly before the Revolutionary War, a Samuel Moffat, of a wholly distinct family, came from county Tyrone, Ireland, settled in Goshen and raised a numerous family there. Some of his descendants migrated, but many live in that locality today.

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[6]Barclay Genealogies, supra; page 286.

[9]Filial Tribute to the Memory of Rev. John Moffat Howe, M. D., Privately printed, 1889.

PART III.

Rev. John Moffat.

A TRADITION exists among some of the descendants of Rev. John Moffat that he was born in the north of Ireland,—of Scotch ancestry,—and came to this country with the so-called "Clinton party" in 1729; but the evidence collated in an earlier part of this book, together with what follows, seem to the writer completely to refute such tradition. "Stonefield," Rev. John Moffat's home in later years, adjoined the home of the Clintons at Little Britain, and more or less intimacy seems to have existed between the two families; and it is possible that the tradition of his coming to America with the Clinton party was the outgrowth of those two circumstances. No other source to which the tradition may be traced has come to the writer's notice.

The Clinton party, so-called, composed largely of families from county Longford, Ireland, sailed from Dublin for Philadelphia, on the "George and Anne," on May 20th, 1729; but the hardships of the voyage,—ninety-six of the party died during the passage,—and its unexpected length of 139 days from Dublin, induced the party or what was left of it to disembark at Cape Cod, in the colony of Massachusetts, and there the survivors remained until the spring of 1731. They then moved into what at that time was a part of Ulster County in the Province of New York, purchasing lands at Little Britain, and became permanent settlers there. Charles Clinton, the ancestor of the New York Clintons, bought 215 acres of land at Little Britain on August 2, 1730, but did not move his family until the following year. The Clintons were always identified with the Bethlehem church (see map). Charles Clinton kept a "Journal" of the voyage of the "George and Anne," which has been preserved at the State Library in Albany.[10] It contains little of interest,—

[10]The "Journal of Charles Clinton's Voyage from Ireland to America, 1729," on file in the New York State Library at Albany, has been printed at length in the INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN of Goshen, New York, issue of December 19th, 1905.

being at best a mere record of the names of those who died during the passage, with mention of some who survived,—and nothing is found in such Journal from which the presence on the ship of man, woman or child named Moffat is to be inferred.

The first Presbyterian Church in what is now Orange County, was at Goshen. It was established in 1721, the deed of the land to John Yelverton and others, as trustees, bearing date July 17, 1721.[11] This general portion of the Province of New York then lay within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction (so far as the Presbyterian church was concerned) of the Presbytery of Philadelphia which, with the Presbyteries of New Castle (Delaware) and Long Island (New York) formed the Synod of Philadelphia. In 1733 the Presbytery of East New Jersey was formed out of the Presbytery of Philadelphia; and the churches in Ulster and Orange Counties, under the general designation of the "churches of the Highlands," were included in the new Presbytery thus established. Five years later, in 1738, the Presbyteries of East New Jersey and of Long Island were united as the Presbytery of New York; and there the jurisdiction remained, at least nominally, until the period of the Revolution.

The second Presbyterian church to be established in this section of the Highlands was the so-called Bethlehem church, the approximate location of which is shown on the map. Ruttenber says in his "History of Orange County" that it was founded in 1726, that its first edifice was built in 1731, and that its congregation was drawn from the territory now included within the towns of Cornwall, Blooming Grove, New Windsor and Newburgh. Other writers say that the second Presbyterian church to be established in this region was the Wallkill church, or "Goodwill church" as it was more generally called, near the present village of Montgomery. (See map). It was of this church that Rev. John Moffat was minister from 1751 to about 1769. In "The Goodwill Memorial," an historical discourse

[11]John Yelverton's granddaughter Mary,—daughter of Anthony Yelverton and Phœbe Youngs,—married Rev. John Moffat's oldest son, John Little Moffat.

delivered July 2, 1876, by Rev. James Milligan Dickson, then minister of the Goodwill Church, and published in pamphlet form by E. M. Ruttenber of Newburgh in 1880,—it is said that this church at its first organization (sometime between 1729 and 1740) consisted of about forty families that had emigrated from different parts of Ireland, but principally from the county of Londonderry, and that they took to themselves the name of "the people of Wallkill." Such name was taken probably from the river about which their settlement clustered rather than from the precinct of Wallkill, for the *precinct* was not erected until 1743. Evidence is to be gathered from the deed of a public highway bearing date September 1, 1735, that an edifice was then in course of construction for this congregation, although the deed of the one and one-half acres on which the "meeting house" stood was not executed to the trustees of the church until November 9th, 1741; but whether such building were the first meeting house of this congregation or not is a matter wholly of conjecture and quite immaterial for the purposes of this book. It is certain they had no settled minister until 1740, the occasional supplies for the pulpit being meanwhile furnished by the Synod of Philadelphia, of which the Presbytery of New York was then a part.

In 1740, Rev. Joseph Houston was installed as the first pastor of the church. He was a native of Ireland but was educated in Scotland. After serving for fifteen years as pastor of the Elk River church in Cecil County, Maryland, he was called to the Goodwill Church, but died October 29, 1740, less than six months after his installation. It is believed that he was the ancestor of the many Houstons of Orange County, one of whom subsequently married a great granddaughter of Rev. John Moffat.

For the eleven years following Mr. Houston's death, the church was again without a settled pastor, and in 1751 Rev. John Moffat was called and installed. In the "Goodwill Memorial," already referred to, the author says of Rev. John Moffat: "Com-"paratively little is known either of him or of his work, but "sufficient to enable us to form a high opinion of both. The fact "that this was his only charge, that a few years later he was with-"out employment in the ministry, and that toward the close of his

"days he was engaged in teaching, by no means proves that "his ministry was a failure." The author then makes reference to the few contemporaneous records of the church which are still extant as showing that in 1756, five years after the installation of Mr. Moffat, a two story building for a parsonage was built by the congregation,—an evidence that the church was not in, at any rate, a lifeless condition or without financial prosperity; that in 1765 the church had just completed, while Mr. Moffat was still its pastor, the building of a new meeting house,—the same edifice, probably, as stands in Montgomery today, although it has since been enlarged, remodelled and refurnished; and that on July 1, 1766, the trustees purchased a farm for the parsonage of one hundred acres adjoining the church.

The difficulties which led to Mr. Moffat's retirement from the pastorate early in 1769, were theological probably, rather than personal; for during the incumbency of his successor as well as after that successor's death, and during the five years that then intervened until the vacancy was filled by the installation of Rev. John Blair,—a name well known in the earlier history of Presbyterianism in this country,—Mr. Moffat from time to time performed ministerial service, administering the rite of baptism, etc., as the Goodwill and other church records bear witness.

The theological convulsions which seized Presbyterianism toward the end of the 17th century and continued well through the 18th if not longer, and resulted in the setting up of various standards of orthodoxy on what seem to non-combatants of the present age as rather trifling grounds for serious difference between presumably earnest minded men, might well account for the retirement of Mr. Moffat as pastor of the Goodwill church. It is not proposed to attempt here to range Mr. Moffat on the one side or the other in the controversy that was certainly waged with bitterness during the period of his pastorate. He may have been as violent and ill-balanced in his theological predilections as the most violent and ill-balanced of his day; or he may have been sane and broad and tactful. There is no evidence whatsoever tending to show how he should in this wise be regarded; and perhaps it is more satisfactory to his descendants that there is none.

The origin and development of the schism, in so far as it bore upon the Goodwill church, has been briefly sketched by the author of the "Goodwill Memorial" and may be summarized as follows:

In 1689 the revolution which put an end to the reign of the Stuarts and placed William of Orange on the throne of England, was at an end. Scotland acknowledged his supremacy after the requisite amount of bloodshed, and William in return abolished episcopacy and established presbyterianism as the only lawful religion of Scotland. But some of the old "Covenanters" who had suffered untold persecutions under the Stuarts, refused on conscientious grounds to acquiesce in the terms of the settlement and stood aloof from the church thus established for Scotland. In their belief that Christ was the head of the church and the only authority in matters of religion, the Covenanters denied the right of man or men even seemingly to usurp those prerogatives; and they declined to unite in worship that was led or governed by so-called functionaries. For eighteen years after the establishment of the church in Scotland they bore practical testimony to their faith in this particular by meeting for worship in what they called "praying societies," and without a minister, until 1707 when Rev. John McMillan joined them from the Scotch church; and in 1743 the *"Reformed Presbytery"* was constituted by a union of the praying societies.

But a third standard of orthodoxy had in the meantime been raised by seceders from the established church of Scotland, who styled their union the *"Associate Presbyterian Church,"* the grounds of their secession, as stated by them in 1733, being "corruptions in the doctrines of the church and tyranny in the administration of her government."

As might naturally be expected, members of the Reformed Presbytery, as well as of the Associate Presbyterian church, were among the immigrants to the American colonies; and they doubtless brought with them a fair share of the contentiousness, bigotry and ill-balance that seem to have been characteristic of the professing Christian of that day. In many instances these members of the Reformed and Associate churches, maintained their separate fellowships, though without church organization,

and appealed from time to time to their respective churches in Scotland to send out ministers to them. Finally, in 1752,—the year after the installation of Rev. John Moffat as pastor of the Goodwill church,—the *Reformed Presbytery* sent Rev. John Cuthbertson as their missionary to America; and in the following year, 1753, two missionaries, Galletly and Arnot, appeared for the *Associate* Presbyterian church. Both factions became active at once, finding adherents of the one side or the other in almost every Presbyterian community in the provinces, and forming numerous societies which their respective presbyteries in Scotland were unable to supply with ministers. The vexation of the parental or Scotch Presbyterian church in America was not concealed. Early in 1753 the New Castle Presbytery promulgated "a warning or testimony, drawn up by Rev. John Blair,"—who subsequently became pastor of the Goodwill church,—against several errors and evil practices of Cuthbertson; and the same Presbytery later issued a warning against Galletly and Arnot, who were characterized as "schismatics and errorists."

The region of the Highlands was not slow to feel a movement that was general throughout the colonies where presbyterianism had a foothold. The year after Cuthbertson's arrival,—being the second year of Mr. Moffat's pastorate,—a "praying society" was organized by Cuthbertson in the general territory which the Goodwill church supplied, and it may readily be supposed that the strength of the Goodwill congregation was affected and that opportunity was promptly afforded for the bitterness and rancor which religious differences within the household of a faith are so certain to engender. The praying society thus formed lived, and seemingly prospered; for it was the nucleus of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Coldenham, organized in 1795.

But the greater trials in the pastorate of the Goodwill church came later with the efforts of the missionaries of the *Associate* Presbyterian Church. In 1761, a Mr. Robert Annan came from Scotland to the general region of the Highlands, and within a few years had established preaching stations at convenient distances throughout the territory that contributed to the membership of the Goodwill church, extending from Little Britain on the east to Bloomingburgh on the west. The first meeting house to be built was at Little Britain, being the so-called

Little Britain church. In the fall of 1765, about an acre of land was purchased for a meeting house and a graveyard, at the corner of the New Windsor and Goshen Turnpike and the road to Salisbury Mills on which the old Stonefield house is situated (see map); but the edifice was not completed for a number of years.

A more serious defection, however, which seems to have been nearly coincident in point of time with Mr. Moffat's retirement from the pastorate, occurred three or four years later when some of the more prominent members of the Goodwill congregation withdrew and formed the Associate Church at Neelytown (see map), with Rev. Robert Annan as its pastor. The year 1769 witnessed the completion of the Neelytown church and the installation, as Mr. Moffat's successor in the Goodwill church, of Rev. John Blair, a graduate of the "Log College" referred to below. He was the same preacher who, sixteen years before, had through the New Castle Presbytery inveighed against the "errors and evil practices" of the Reformed Presbytery's missionary. Whether Mr. Moffat found the burden too heavy and voluntarily withdrew, or whether his resignation was requested, we have absolutely no knowledge. All we know is that his ministry ceased; and we may severally draw our own conclusions.

The points on which emphasis was placed by the polemics on the side of the Associate Church,—as ground for difference and disunion,—may be inferred from the following extract from the deed of the one-half acre of land on which the Associate church at Neelytown was to be (and was) erected:

"*Whereas* the tract of land hereinafter described hath been purchased with intention to erect a meeting house thereupon, to be appropriated to divine service in the public worship of God, for the use of a Presbyterian minister and congregation in connection with the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania, or with any other Presbytery in connection with the Associate Synod in Scotland to which that Presbytery is subordinate, adhering to the principles of the church of Scotland as they are exhibited in the Confession of Faith agreed upon by the Assembly of Divines, who met at Westminister, as a part of the covenanted uniformity in religion betwixt the churches of Christ in the kingdom of Scotland, England and Ireland as approved by the General Assembly of the church of Scotland, in the year of our Lord 1647, and ratified and established by act of Parliament in the year 1649, and in the larger and shorter catechisms agreed upon by the said Assembly at Westminster, as a part of the said covenanted uniformity, and approved by the General Assembly of the church of Scotland in the year 1648, and in the directory for the public worship of God, agreed upon by the said Assembly at West-

minster as a part of the said covenanted uniformity, and as approved by the General Assembly of the church of Scotland, and ratified by act of Parliament in the year 1645, and in the form of Presbyterian church government and ordination of ministers, agreed upon by the said Assembly at Westminster as a part of the said covenanted uniformity and as approved by the General Assembly of the church of Scotland, in the year 1645,

"*And whereas* such purchase was made and the said building or meeting house hath been begun, and is to be erected and furnished by the voluntary contributions of divers well-disposed persons, professing principles of religion and church government agreeable to the mode or system above mentioned, and is intended for the use and purpose only of a minister and congregation of that particular persuasion, forever,

"*Now, therefore,*" etc.

For reasons pointed out in an earlier part of this book, the writer believes that Rev. John Moffat was born and lived through his early youth in Middlesex County, New Jersey, in the general locality, probably, of Woodbridge which is distant scarcely five miles from Perth Amboy, eight or nine miles from Elizabethtown, and about twelve miles from New Brunswick. He graduated in 1749, with the degree of A. B., from the College of New Jersey,—at one time known as Nassau Hall and since and more popularly known as Princeton College,—the commencement exercises being held that year at New Brunswick. The following is taken from the NEW YORK GAZETTE of Monday, October 2, 1749:

"On Wednesday last," that is, September 27th, "was held at New Brunswick the Anniversary Commencement of the College of New Jersey; at which, after the usual publick Disputations the following young Gentlemen were admitted to the Degree of Batchelors of the arts, viz.:

John Brown	John Moffat
William Burnet	John Todd
John Hoge	and
Thomas Kennedy	Eleazer Whittlesey

After which a handsome Latin Oration was pronounced by Mr. Burnet, one of the Graduates; and the Ceremony concluded to the universal Satisfaction of a numerous Audience, the whole being conducted with great Propriety and Decorum."

The College of New Jersey was the outgrowth of seemingly rancorous differences among the Presbyterians of the middle colonies. The missionaries of the Reformed Presbytery and of the Associate church did not reach America until some five or six years after the founding of the college: so the strife and disunion caused by them and their adherents merely followed and was

not the cause of the conflict and bitterness that raged within the walls of what, without taking sides, we will call, for convenience, the orthodox Presbyterian church.

With the rapidly swelling wave of Scotch-Irish immigration that commenced toward the end of the 17th century and spread through Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and New York during the 18th century, the need of ministers for the increasing number of churches, presented a problem that more and more persistently forced itself upon the Presbyterian clergy of the day. Appeals for supplies from Scotland, Ireland and even New England were necessarily but insufficiently responded to, and the question of the education and preparation here of those who would enter the ministry of the Presbyterian church was agitated in the Synod of Philadelphia during the third and fourth decades of the 18th century. The comparative inaccessibility, so far as travel was concerned, of both Harvard and Yale,—but more probably the shading in those institutions of the rigid Calvinism for which the Scotch church in America then stood,—coupled with the absence throughout the middle colonies of *any* higher school under orthodox control, prompted a few of the more earnest and distinguished of the Presbyterian ministers of the day to open classical schools of their own in which they taught the liberal arts and offered themselves as preceptors to those who might wish to read for the ministry. The three of these schools that have attracted the largest share of the historian's attention were those opened by Rev. Jonathan Dickinson at Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth, New Jersey); by Rev. Aaron Burr (father of him of the same name who later became Vice President of the United States) at Newark, New Jersey; and, far more notable than either of the others, by Rev. William Tennent at Neshaminy in Pennsylvania, a short distance over the border from Trenton. William Tennent's school, commenced in 1727, was conducted by him in a small log cabin, measuring only twenty feet square, which he had erected on the banks of Neshaminy creek. The school became known, at first in derision, but later in common speech, as the "Log College;" and its graduates, if they may be called such, played important parts in the history of Presbyterian strife through the next few generations. The schools kept by Jonathan Dickinson at Elizabethtown

and by Aaron Burr at Newark, are known chiefly because Mr. Dickinson later became the first, and Mr. Burr the second, president of the College of New Jersey, and, incidentally, because it is believed that many of the members of the first two or three classes which the College graduated, were students in the school of the one or the other at the time of the founding of the college. John Moffat was a member of the second class to be graduated from the College. Instruction commenced at the college toward the end of May, 1747; the first commencement was held November 9, 1748, when six gradutes received the degree of B. A.; and the second commencement, held September 27, 1749, was the one at which John Moffat received his bachelor's degree. It is possible that he was a student at Elizabethtown with Mr. Dickinson when the college opened, or he may have come to the college through the influence of Rev. John Pierson, one of its founders, who was pastor, at the time, of the Presbyterian church at Woodbridge, New Jersey. We have absolutely no knowledge of the influences that led him to enter the College of New Jersey.

What the requirements were for admission to the college during its first year, or what its curriculum of study was, are not now known; but it is hardly probable that the standard for admission was materially lower than that which the minutes of the Trustees show was prescribed at the commencement of 1748 for admission thereafter. The following rules were adopted on the day of the commencement of 1748:[11]

"1. None may expect to be admitted into College but such as being examined by the President and Tutors shall be found able to render Virgil and Tully's Orations into English, and to turn English into true and grammatical Latin; and to be so well acquainted with the Greek as to render any part of the four Evangelists in that language into Latin or English; and to give the grammatical connexion of the words.

"2. Every student [that] enters College shall transcribe the Laws, which being signed by the President, shall be testimony of his admission, and shall be kept by him while he remains a member of the College, as the rule of his Behavior."

The curriculum from 1748 on, continued Latin, Greek and Mathematics throughout the course, while other subjects from time to time prescribed for the student were Natural Philosophy,

[11]Maclean's History of the College of New Jersey. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1877.

Astronomy, Rhetoric and Declamations, Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy. The minutes of the meeting of the Trustees held on commencement day, 1748, record a resolution that commencements in future should be held on the last Wednesday of September in each year, and that commencement in 1749 should be held at New Brunswick. The reason for the selection of such date was, probably, to avoid conflict with the commencement at Harvard, which then was held on the second Wednesday of September, and with that at Yale, then held on the third Wednesday of September in each year. The selection of New Brunswick for the commencement of 1749 may have had a theological inducement, but is more probably explained by the fact that the Trustees were at that time casting about for a permanent site for the college,—the choice lying chiefly between Princeton and New Brunswick,—and that they hoped by this means possibly to interest the residents of New Brunswick to such an extent that they would come forward with liberal pecuniary aid toward the erection of a suitable building or buildings. If that were the motive, the hope was not realized. Gov. Belcher of New Jersey, the stalwart friend of the college, was firmly fixed in his choice of Princeton; and in 1752 that site was selected. A college hall was built which, at the request of Gov. Belcher, was named "Nassau Hall" in deference to William III of England, of the illustrious house of Nassau; and in 1756 the college moved to Princeton and for many years thereafter was almost exclusively known as Nassau Hall.

When the college first opened,—in May, 1747,—the students met at the house of the President, Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, in Elizabethtown. Mr. Dickinson died, however, on October 7, 1747, and Rev. Aaron Burr was at once elected President and the students were taken from Elizabethtown to Newark where Mr. Burr resided; and there the home of the college remained until it moved to Princeton, nine years later.

To understand properly the theological controversies out of which Princeton College sprung, and possibly to draw some inferences, however weak, concerning Rev. John Moffat's probable associations in the religious turmoil that raged during his

pre-ministerial life, it will be necessary to go back a few years to the origin of the schism that gave the zealots of either side such a grand opportunity for conflict.

In 1739 and 1740, Rev. George Whitefield, the English revivalist, made a tour through the colonies; and his work on that tour has come down in the history of Presbyterianism as the "Great Awakening." It was probably the most famous religious revival that this country has known, and, if the number of those converted under the stress of religious excitement and the rapidity of their conversion are truly the measure of the success of such a work, was probably the most successful. Whitefield differed from that other great Methodist leader, Wesley, in that Whitefield remained a rigid Calvinist while Welsey stood for Arminianism,—that is, against Calvin's doctrine of absolute predestination, believing rather in conditional election and reprobation, and holding, in opposition to the Calvinistic doctrine of the perseverance of the saints, that there is always the possibility in life of a fall from grace. Arminianism taught, too, that the atonement was for all, though none but believers could partake of its benefits; that in order to exercise true faith man must be regenerated and renewed by the operation of the Holy Spirit; and that such grace is not irresistible.

The Synod of Philadelphia, which at that time was the only synod of the Presbyterian church in the colonies, had for some years been gradually tending toward the establishment of a college for theological as well as for liberal training; and although there were members of the Synod, both clerical and lay, who differed from the majority as to what should constitute a proper degree of learning for admission to the ministry, the members of the Synod were nevertheless reasonably united, up to 1739, in their intention to establish a college. With the advent of Whitefield, however, and of the bitter controversies that his revival work evoked, the possibility quickly failed of uniting in the establishment of a college; and the Synod was soon split wide open on the questions, first, as to the efficacy or true value of that kind of preaching which is designed to call forth an immediate confession of religious belief, and, secondly, as a possible corollary of the first, as to what constituted a proper degree of learning for admission to the ministry.

The Presbytery of New Brunswick (in New Jersey) included among its members some of the more prominent graduates of the Log College,—Rev. Gilbert Tennent, one of the able sons of William Tennent, the founder, being perhaps the most notable,—and had early taken a pronounced stand, adverse to that of a majority of the Synod, on the second of these two questions; and its members were finally put quite without the pale of reconciliation or seeming forgiveness by their participation, along with Log College men generally, in Whitefield's revival efforts. The climax was finally reached under the following circumstances: A student of the Log College, John Rowland by name, had been licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Brunswick and sent into the limits of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, notwithstanding that the Synod had a standing committee empowered and directed by resolution to examine all candidates not possessed of an academic degree and had forbidden the licensing of any such except after examination and approval by that committee. At once upon Rowland's appearance the Synod censured the Presbytery of New Brunswick for its action, refused to recognize the validity of the license it had issued or to permit Mr. Rowland to act anywhere as a minister of the church, and ordered that he submit himself at once to the committee for examination. Thus the battle was on. The Presbytery of New Brunswick became intensely indignant. It retorted, says Rev. John DeWitt in his History of Princeton College,[12] that the Synod's action was a reflection upon the character of the training received at the Log College; that it showed the Synod to be absolutely blind to the religious needs of the growing colonies; that it was an undeserved rebuke to Rev. William Tennent who, more intelligently and more faithfully than any other minister of the church, had labored and sacrificed in the interest of classical and theological education; and that the basis of the Synod's action was its own wilful opposition to vital religion. And the Presbytery of New Brunswick seceded from the Synod. This was in 1741. In the following year the Presbytery of New York withdrew, and three years later united with the Presbyteries of New Brunswick and New Castle in forming the Synod of New York.

[12]Universities and their Sons. Boston: R. Herndon Company. 1898.

The Presbytery of New Castle here referred to was organized first under the name of the Presbytery of Londonderry, by a number of Log College men, within the territorial jurisdiction of the already existing Presbytery of New Castle, its members declaring their unwillingness to remain subject to a presbytery which had any connection with the Synod of Philadelphia; but before the formation of the new Synod of New York it had abandoned the name Londonderry and, rather gratuitously, it would seem, had assumed the already preempted name of New Castle.

It was at this juncture that the College of New Jersey was planned by Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, a graduate of Yale in 1706, and pastor, as we have seen, at Elizabethtown; Rev. Aaron Burr, Yale 1735, of Newark; Rev. John Pierson, Yale 1711, pastor of the church at Woodbridge; and Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton, Harvard 1721, pastor of the Scotch Church in New York city,—the only Presbyterian church at that time in New York city. All four of these men were identified with the new Synod of New York and were in general sympathy with the Whitefield movement. They took warning possibly from the tendency to turmoil that must have seemed to them inevitable in all matters of church control, and sought to place the college they were about to found beyond the jurisdiction of any synod or ecclesiastical body, and did not even intend that it should stand primarily for the education of candidates for the ministry. The first charter of the college was granted to them (associated with three laymen) in August, 1747; but question having arisen as to the legal sufficiency of that charter, a second charter was granted in 1748, while John Moffat was still a student in the college, then at Newark.

We have indulged in this rather extended sketch of the conditions out of which Princeton College grew, because of the coloring it may give to the situation, as we see it, when John Moffat took up his work as a minister of the Presbyterian church. The records of the Presbytery of New York show that subsequently to his ordination, Rev. John Moffat was a member of that presbytery; but that might possibly, and indeed probably, have followed from his being ordained and installed as the

minister of a church in the Highlands, which lay within the territorial jurisdiction of such Presbytery. We have no means of knowing whether his retirement from the pastorate of the Goodwill church, twenty years later, was due in any part to his holding views, one way or the other, not acceptable to his congregation, touching, for instance, the practical value of "vivid religious experiences," or whether his retirement was due to the secessions that followed the activities of the Reformed and Associate missionaries, already referred to, or to other causes. It is probable that when he graduated at college he was not identified with what might be called the radical wing, for which Rev. Gilbert Tennent and other Log College men stood; but this is, at best, conjecture and even if sound would afford little indication of the tendency of his maturing development.

Of the seven men graduated in the class of 1749 at New Brunswick, four beside John Moffat became Presbyterian ministers:

John Brown who, in 1753, was ordained and called to the United Churches of Timber Ridge and New Providence, in Virginia, and opened a grammar school near his residence which was afterwards merged in Liberty Hall and finally grew into Washington College;

John Hogg (or Hoge) who was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Brunswick in 1753, was ordained by the Presbytery of New Castle in 1755, and became the first pastor of the churches of Opecquan and Cedar Creek, Virginia;

John Todd who, in November 1750, was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, and went at once to Virginia where he became assistant minister of the Providence church, and incidentally kept a classical school; and

Eleazer Whittlesey who was licensed by the Presbytery of New Castle in 1750 and went to Harford County, Maryland, where he died within two years.

The other two graduates of 1749 were:

Thomas Kennedy, of whom nothing seems to be known; and

William Burnet, a resident of Elizabethtown who became

a distinguished physician, was a member of the Continental Congress, served as Surgeon-General of the American Army for the Eastern District of the United States throughout the Revolutionary War, and was for two years a representative in Congress.

From an old bible now in the possession of Dr. J. F. Howe of Brooklyn [No. 169 below] it appears that John Moffat was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New York on May 30, 1750, and that he was ordained by the same Presbytery at the Goodwill church on October 4, 1750.

It is said in a book entitled "Princeton College during the 18th Century," written by Samuel Davies Alexander,[13] that John Moffat was a Scotchman by birth; but no authority is given for such statement, and none has come to the writer's notice. It is also stated there that he was ordained by the Presbytery of New York, in 1751; that in 1773 he was residing in Delaware,—a statement that the writer hereof has been unable to verify; and that in 1795 he joined the Associate church. The last mentioned date is undoubtedly a misprint; for a subsequent clause in the same paragraph states that he died April 22, 1788. It may be that John Moffat's retirement from the pastorate of the Goodwill church was due to his sympathizing with the Associate church; but the little evidence that there is does not seem to point that way.

In the "History of the Presbyterian Church in America" by Rev. Richard Webster,[14] it is stated that in 1773 Rev. John Moffat resided in the bounds of the New Castle Presbytery, without charge, and without employment in the ministry; and such statement is doubtless the authority upon which Mr. Samuel Davies Alexander relied, fifteen years later, for his assertion that in 1773 John Moffat resided in Delaware. An old account book now in the possession of Rev. John Moffat's granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Moffat Young [No. 30 below], contains many memoranda in John Moffat's handwriting covering a long period of years; but it contains nothing from which a residence out of Ulster County, New York, is to be inferred.

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[13]Published in New York in 1872 by A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

[14]Published in 1857, in Philadelphia, by Joseph M. Wilson.

As to the personal characteristics and general appearance of John Moffat, we also have little information. In a letter written forty years ago, Mrs. Mary Moffat Allen [No. 64 below] tells, from conversations had in her girlhood with the "Aunts,"—*great-aunts* they were, of hers,—Mrs. Roosa and Mrs. Howe [Nos. 8 and 9 below], that Rev. John Moffat was small of stature, with scant sandy hair and pale blue eyes, while his wife, on the other hand, was of fine commanding presence, had dark eyes, and was possessed of energy and ability. And this is all that has came to the writer's notice.

In a census of slaves and slaveholders in the Province of New York, taken in 1755, less than one hundred slaves were recorded; and of these Rev. John Moffat had one.

It is known that in the later years of his life Rev. John Moffat taught school,—he described it as a Latin School,—at Little Britain (whether at Stonefield or not is uncertain) and from the old account book in Mrs. Young's possession, already referred to, we learn that the school continued for about three years,—from 1778 to 1781. Among the pupils whose names are found in the book, are Alexander, Charles, George, DeWitt and Mary Clinton; Robert and William Burnet; Robert L. and William Annan; Abimael and John Nicoll; William Townsend; William Denning; David and George Denniston; Stephen Belknap; James and Samuel Boyd; Nathaniel and Isaac Dubois; Joseph Barber; David Davison; Leah DeWitt; Charles and Susanna Smith; and James and Jesson Wilkin.

The rates of tuition charged do not seem exorbitant to us in the present day. A bill rendered General James Clinton under date of February 15, 1781, is transcribed in the book and reads as follows:

Gen. James Clinton, Dr.
to John Moffat

for school teaching:

To 2¼ years schooling of *Alexander* and *Charles*, to the middle of February, 1781, at 5 pounds per year, comes to.....	£22:10:0
" 2 years and 27 days of *George*.....	8:12:0

To 2 years of *DeWitt*	10: 0:0
" 1½ years of *Polly*	2: 5:0
	£43: 7:0
Received	19:10:8½
Balance due	£23:16:3½

The school continued until July 18, 1781, by which time, as the account book further shows, an additional £6:5:0 was run up against Gen. James Clinton which he liquidated to the extent of £2:8:0 by the delivery of eight bushels of wheat at six shillings per bushel, leaving £3:17:0 due on the additional bill, or a total of £27:13:3½ in which amount, as John Moffat writes in the account book, "General James Clinton is indebted to me for the "schooling of his children."

The book shows that the tuition of other students was paid in wheat and in Indian corn; and it is quite possible that the inability to collect for tuition during the distressing period of the Revolutionary War led to the discontinuance of the school.

John Moffat died on April 22, 1788, and his widow occupied the home at Stonefield until her death on October 18, 1800. "On the hilltop, a few rods north of the old Stonefield house," wrote the late George Pierson, of Campbell Hall [No. 116 below], under date of May 6, 1907, "can be seen a number of sunken graves, some with common field stones for markers, some have been broken off, but most of them without any. These are the graves of the Rev. John Little and family, and of the Rev. John Moffat and wife."

John Moffat's will bears date March 10, 1787, nearly a year before his death, and is recorded in the office of the clerk of the Surrogate's Court of Ulster County, at Kingston, New York, in Book B of Wills, at page 156. It was not proved until January 12, 1795. It reads as follows:

In the Name of God Amen.

I *John Moffat*, of the Precinct of New Windsor in the County of Ulster and State of New York, Clerk, being weak in body but of sound mind and memory, Blessed be God, Do this tenth day of March, one

thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, make publish and declare this to be my Last Will and Testament in manner and form following that is to say,

Imprimis, I order all my just debts and funeral charges to be paid out of my personal estate in as short a time after my decease as may be done with convinency.

Item I give and bequeath all my books to be equally divided by lot in nine parts between my loving wife and my eight children (to wit) John Little, William, Margaret, Mary, Samuel, Frances, Elizabeth and Catharine.

Item, I give and bequeath to my son William the sum of ten pounds lawfull money of New York to be paid him by my Executors hereinafter named on or before the expiration of three years from my decease together with my wearing apparel except my new Beaver hat which I give to my son Samuel.

Item, I give unto my beloved wife, Margaret Moffat, the use and profits of all my lands and tenenments whereof I shall die seized, during the term of her natural life or while she remains my Widow, and at her marriage or death, I do order that the same be sold by my Executors and be equally divided between my son Samuel and my three youngest daughters (to wit Frances, Elizabeth and Catharine).

Item, I do order that all my grain of every kind and other provisions together with all my Wool and flax that I shall be possessed of at the time of my death as well as the grain of every kind that I may then have growing on the ground shall be kept and reserved for the use of my family and not inventoryed at all by my Executors.

Item all the residue and remainder of my personal Estate not herein before particularly disposed of I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife, Margaret, my son Samuel and my three youngest daughters (to wit) Frances, Elizabeth and Catharine to be equally divided among them in the following manner that is to say, I order an inventory and appraizment to be made of all the said residue and remainder of all my personal Estate not herein particularly disposed of as aforesaid and that my said wife said son Samuel and said three last mentioned daughters shall each be entitled to an equal share of the value thereof according to such appraizment which legacies so hereby devised to my three mentioned daughters and son Samuel shall be paid to them at their respective marriages or at their Mothers death or marriage.

Item, I order that my said three last mentioned daughters continue to live with their mother on the place whereon I now live and to be subject to her directions (and if she thinks proper my daughter Catharine may continue with her Brother in law Mr. Jacob Wright) until they respectively marry, and I do hereby make ordain constitute and appoint my well beloved Wife and my well beloved sons Samuel Moffat and John L. Moffat Executors to this my last Will and Testament in trust for the purposes in this my will contained.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

JOHN MOFFAT (L. S.)

Signed sealed and acknowledged by the testator as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us who were present at the signing and sealing thereof and at his request subscribed the same as witnesses in the presence of each other.

JOHN JOHNSON,
ALEXANDER LOURIE
JOHN GILLSON.

STONEFIELD HOUSE. BUILT, 1745.

From a photograph taken in 1905 by David Barclay, Esq., of Newburgh, N. Y.

PART IV.

Rev. John Little.

UNTIL the old account book held by Mrs. Mary Moffat Young, already referred to, came to the writer's notice, he had considered it an established fact that Rev. John Little and his family came over with the Clinton party, in the "George and Anne," in 1729; but entries in that book would seem to indicate that, if not in Ulster County, John Little was certainly in the Province of New York as early as February 14, 1723/24, for on that date appears the following release signed in the book by John Chambers and Ebenezer Holmes, whoever they may have been:

"Then received from John Little the sum of one pound four shillings of Yourk money in full of all debts, dues and demands from the beginning of the world to the day and year above said.

"Witness our hands

JOHN CHAMBERS,
EBENEZER HOLMES."

And yet among the list of Charles Clinton's followers, as published in the INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN (of Goshen, New York), issue of December 26, 1905, appear the names of Rev. John Little, Frances Fitzgerald his wife, and their family.

The entries in the book commence under date of December 1715, and contain memoranda of the regular collection of rents from estates, evidently in Ireland, down to 1721. After that the dates are irregular and the entries refer not to the collection of rents but to the sale of farm produce, hardware, dry goods, etc.; but whether in Ireland or in America is not apparent. Subsequently to 1733, the names of Crawford, Denniston, Clinton, McClaughrey and others closely identified with the region of Little Britain are of more or less frequent occurrence. The estates from which rents were collected in the earlier years were Balley McEagan; Lissmore; Lissduff; Drummure; Dereycarey; Upper and Lower Glencoss; Lissabady; and Drumhoughly; and that the book was then kept by John Little himself may be

inferred from an occasional entry that the rent was received, from this tenant or that, "by ye hand of my brother George" or "by ye hands of my brother Simon."

Beginning with May 16, 1744, are many closely consecutive entries of payment of wages to different men, with the times of their service carefully noted,—engaged, probably, in the building of Stonefield; for on one end of that building high up under the eaves, the figures "1745" are cut in the stone,—the year the house was built. It was a substantial structure for those days, and though not architecturally pretentious, is a substantial structure still. The photograph here reproduced does not permit a just impression of the building. The color and the setting of the house give a dignity and an attractiveness that are wholly wanting in the picture, and leave a pleasing impression upon those who see it.

At what precise time John Little bought the lands in Little Britain upon which he built Stonefield, is not known. The tract, as would appear from subsequent deeds, consisted of 483 acres and lay about one mile north of the present location of Salisbury Mills. (See Map.) Little Britain, in those days, says Eager in his History of Orange County (page 630), was a settlement of large and indefinite extent, reaching in one direction from the present village of New Windsor to what is now the town line of Montgomery, and in another from the present site of Washingtonville to what is now the south lines of Newburgh and Montgomery.

It may be interesting here to trace the title and occupancy of Stonefield from the death of John Little, about 1752, (his will was proved on February 21, 1753), to the present day. John Little's will, which is set forth below, was a wordy document at best. The testator's daughter Harriet,—subsequently called Hannah,—had married a man named Galation and by him had two sons, John and David. The will gave one-half of Stonefield to the grandson, John Galation, when he should arrive at the age of twenty-one and provided that if John should die without issue such half should pass to the grandson, David Galation, or, if he were not living and no issue survived him then to the third child of the testator's daughter Hannah Galation; but if all such daughter's children should die without leaving issue then the

entire plantation of Stonefield was to go to the oldest child of the testator's daughter Margaret Moffat. As a matter of fact, no child was born to the daughter Margaret Moffat until more than thirteen months after the date of the will, when her son, John Little Moffat, was born; and the facts that title to the entire "plantation of Stonefield" was vested in him and that upon attaining his majority in 1774 he leased it to his parents for a nominal rental for the balance of their lives, suggest that none of the Galation children lived to attain the age of twenty-one or left issue surviving.

Upon the death of John Little Moffat on February 10, 1788,—he died intestate (Goshen Probate Administrations, vol. A, page 9),—Stonefield passed, by operation of law, to his five children, the oldest of whom was then but eight years of age, as his heirs at law. Title remained in them until February 5, 1811, when the three daughters and their husbands and the two sons and their wives, joined in a deed of the entire place to David Crawford, of Newburgh, and James Denniston, of Blooming Grove, describing the tract as the westerly part of the original Rip Van Dam patent (of 1,000 acres) and as containing 483 acres, excepting therefrom the burial ground in the orchard, about one-quarter of an acre in extent. The consideration was $12,075 (Orange County Deeds, vol. S, p. 424).

James Roberts bought the place from James Denniston in 1833 (Crawford's title seems in some way to have been extinguished), and the title was still in the Roberts family in 1906.

Although John Little has always been designated "Rev.," there is no evidence of his having officiated as a clergyman at any time during his life at Little Britain. Indeed the *only* evidence of his right to the designation that has come to the writer's notice is the entry in his own handwriting in his family bible published 1698,—which was formerly in the possession of Mrs. Mary Moffat Allen [No. 64 below],—that certain of his children were baptized by him. The baptismal names and dates of birth of his seven children were recorded in that bible as follows:

1. **Frances Little,** *b* 14 July, 1709. She *m* John Nicoll, son of Dr. John Nicoll (who is said to have come from Scotland about 1711) and Rebekah Dowding, of Boston.

2. **Elizabeth Little,** *b* 8 April, 1711.

3. **Harriet Little** (subsequently called *Hannah*) *b* 19 May, 1713. She *m* ——— Galation.

4. **Ellinor Little** *b* 22 January, 1718. She *m* ——— McGarrah.

5. **Ann Little** *b* 8 October, 1721.

6. **Maria Little** (subsequently called *Margaret*) *b* 30 May, 1724. She *m* Rev. John Moffat.

7. **Simon Little** *b* 7 September, 1726. He evidently died young.

Rev. John Little's wife, Frances Fitzgerald, survived him (her will was proved December 10, 1757), and is mentioned in his will, as were all the children except Ann and Simon.

The daughter Frances was married to John Nicoll in or about the month of September, 1736, their marriage license bearing date September 7th of that year; and their son John Nicoll, 3rd, was married to Hannah Youngs (daughter of Abimael Youngs) on January 26, 1766. That the relations between the house of Little and the house of Nicoll became somewhat strained as time wore on, may be inferred from the following (to us) amusing entry written by Rev. John Little in the old account book already referred to, under date of May 6, 1752:

"Doctor John Nicoll Dr.
to John Little
"for meat, drink, washing and lodging, and for taking his horses out of the stable and riding them through the country without leave or liberty from me the said John Little, and for putting *his* horse frequently in my barn amongst my wheat to the great damage of me the said John Little."

The amount of the charge unfortunately is erased.

John Little's will shows that, cleric though he had at one time been, he was well to do at the time of his death and had presumably been thrifty in life. His sister, Frances Little, was

the wife of Alexander Denniston,—one of the party who came on the "George and Anne," and a brother in law of Charles Clinton, the accredited leader of that party,—and the mother of the four Denniston sons, George, James, John and William, who were prominent in the colonial and revolutionary history of the county.

The will appointed Rev. John Moffat, Jacobus Bruyn and Michael Jaction as executors (John Moffat alone qualified), and bore date May 13, 1752,—just one week after the entry above quoted of disapproval of Doctor John Nicoll, and more than a year before the birth of John Little Moffat, to whom fell the ownership of Stonefield. It was admitted to probate February 21, 1753, and reads as follows:

"In the Name of God Amen. The thirteenth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and fifty two, I *John Little* of Stonefield in the County of Ulster in the Province of New York, Gentleman, being weak in body but of sound memory (blessed be God for it) therefore calling into mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, Do make ordain and publish this my last will and testament, that is to say,

"Principally and first of all I give and recommend my soul into the hands of God that gave it and for my body, I recommend it to the earth to be buried in a Christian like and decent manner at the discretion of my executors, nothing doubting but at the General Resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God and as touching such worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me within this life, I give devise and dispose of the same in the following manner and form.

"First of all I order and it is my will and pleasure that all my just debts and funeral expenses and legacies herein after mentioned be well and truly paid out of my personal estate and if my personal estate is not sufficient to pay all my debts and legacies, my will is that the remaining debts and legacies hereinafter mentioned be well and truly paid and discharged out of my real estate.

"Also, I give and bequeath to my well beloved wife, *Frances Little*, seven pounds New York currency to be paid to her yearly by my executors out of my real estate during her life time, if she remains my widow.

"Also, I order and it is my will that my beloved wife, *Frances Little* shall have sufficient meat and drink for herself and her negro wench out of my real estate yearly as long as she continues my widow.

"Also, I give and bequeath to my well beloved wife, *Frances Little* my negro wench named Silvia and all my household furniture, beds and bed cloths, except one bed which I give to my daughter *Elizabeth Little*.

"Also, I give and bequeath to my beloved daughter *Frances Little* the sum of twenty pounds New York Currency to be paid to her at the end of three years after my decease.

"Also, I give and bequeath to my beloved daughter *Elizabeth Little* one feather bed and bed cloths and sixty pounds of money New York currency the one half thereof to be paid to her at the end of two years

after my decease and the other half of said Sixty pounds to be paid to her at the end of three years after my decease.

"Also, I give and bequeath to my daughter *Elinor McGarrah* the sum of ten pounds New York currency to be paid to her at the end of two years after my decease.

"Also, it is my will that my executors hereinafter mentioned keep my grandson *John McGarrah* at school till he learns to read and write English and the five common rules in Arithmetick and then bind him to a house carpenter or any other good trade they think fit.

"Also, I give and bequeath to my daughter *Hannah Galatian* my negro man named William and if he happens to survive her I give him after her decease to her son *John Galatian* and if he dies without lawfull issue I give him to her son *David Galatian,* and if he dies without lawfull issue I give him in like manner to her third child.

"Also, I give and bequeath to my daughter *Margaret Moffat* my negro wench called Rachel (which she now has).

"Also, I give and bequeath and devise to my grandson *John Galatian* when he arrives at the age of twenty one years and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten forever the ONE-HALF OF MY PLANTATION OF STONEFIELD which I now possess, that is to say the same number of acres mentioned in my deed to be equally divided, quantity and quality, To have and to Hold at the age of twenty one years and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten forever. But if he dies without issue lawfully begotten, then I give and devise the one half of my said plantation of Stonefield to my grandson *David Galatian* in like manner as I gave it to my grandson *John Galatian,* But if he dies without lawfull issue, then I give and devise the One half of my said plantation of Stonefield in the like manner as aforesaid to the third child of my daughter *Hannah Galatian* and in like manner as aforesaid I give my plantation of Stonefield to her oldest surviving child lawfully begotten, Still the male child shall Inherit before the female.

"But if all the children of my daughter *Hannah Galatian* shall die without issue lawfully begotten, then I give and bequeath my whole plantation of Stonefield to the oldest child of my daughter *Margaret Moffat* and to the heirs of its body lawfully begotten forever. But if the oldest child of my daughter *Margaret Moffat* shall die without lawfull issue then I give and devise my said plantation of Stonefield to her second child in like manner as aforesaid, and if her second child dies without lawfull issue then I give and bequeath my whole Plantation of Stonefield to her third child and to the heirs of its body lawfully begotten forever, and in like manner as aforesaid I give my whole plantation of Stonefield to the oldest surviving child of my daughter *Margaret Moffat* still the male child inheriting before the female.

"But if my daughter Galatian's Children and their lawful issue live to inherite the aforesaid one half of my Plantation of Stonefield, the other moiety or half of my said Plantation of Stonefield as it is bounded in my deed as fully and as amply as it is now possessed by me. I give Bequeath and devise to the oldest son that my daughter *Margaret Moffat* shall have and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten forever to be equally divided quantity and quality. But if he dies without lawfull issue then I give bequeath and devise the said one half of my said Plantation of Stonefield to be divided, quantity and quality, to the second son of my daughter *Margaret Moffat* and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten forever. But if he dies without lawfull issue, then I give the said one half of my Plantation of Stonefield in like manner as aforesaid to the third son of my daughter *Margaret Moffat* and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten forever, But if he dies without lawful issue, then

I give it in like manner to her fourth son. But if my daughter *Margaret Moffat* shall have no sons but daughters then I give bequeath and devise the said one half of my said Plantation of Stonefield to oldest daughter of my daughter *Margaret Moffat* and if she dies without lawful issue then I give bequeath and devise the said one half of my said Plantation of Stonefield to the second daughter of my daughter *Margaret Moffat* and to the heirs of her body lawfully begotten forever to be equally divided quantity and quality. But if she dies without lawful issue then I give and devise the said one half of my said Plantation of Stonefield as aforesaid to her third daughter and to the heirs of her body lawfully begotten and in like manner as aforesaid I give bequeath and devise my said Plantation of Stonefield that is the aforesaid one half of my Plantation of Stonefield being divided quantity and quality I give and bequeath it in like manner as aforesaid to the oldest surviving child of my daughter *Margaret Moffat* and to the heirs of its body lawfully begotten forever. And it is my Will still that the Male child inherit before the female.

"But if all the children that my daughter *Margaret Moffat* shall have, die without issue lawfully begotten then I give and bequeath my whole Plantation of Stonefield to my grandson *John Galatian* and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten forever But if he dies without issue lawfully begotten, then I give and bequeath my whole Plantation of Stonefield to my grandson *David Galatian* and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten and if he dies Without lawful issue then I give my Plantation of Stonefield to the oldest surviving child of my daughter *Hannah Galatian* and it is my Will that the Male child shall still inherit before the female.

"Also, I give and bequeath to the oldest son of my daughter *Margaret Moffat* my Negro-Boy Peter and to the heirs of his body forever. But if he dies without lawfull issue then I give him to the second son of my daughter *Margaret Moffat* and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and if he dies without lawfull issue, then I give him to the third child of my daughter *Margaret Moffat.*

"And I make, constitute and ordain Mr. *Jacobus Bruyn* of Shaughham and *Michael Jaction* of Goshen Esqrs and my son in law *John Moffat,* minister of the Gospel at the Wallkill, my only and sole executors of this my last will and testament in trust for the intent and purposes in this my last will contained, and I do hereby utterly disallow revoke and disanul all and every other former testaments, wills legacies and executors by me in any ways before this time named, willed and bequeathed —ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament.

"In witness whereof I the said *John Little* have to this my last Will and Testament set my hand and seal the day And year first within written

Jon. Little (L. S.)

"Signed, sealed and delivered, published, prouounced and declared by the said John Little as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us who were present at the signing and sealing thereof. The words [Heir] in the tenth line, and the word [begotten] in the Eleventh line and the words [shall have] in the twenty third line [dies and Issue] in the thirty fifth line of the second page have been all interlined before the signing sealing and delivery of these presents.

Allexander Kidd,
James Hunter,
John Wharrey.

PART V.

The family during the Revolution.

NONE of John Moffat's descendants served in the continental army during the Revolutionary War. Of the three sons, John Little (born 1753) and William (born 1755) were old enough to have served from the commencement; and Samuel (born 1761) was old enough to have served during the later years of the war. But their tastes and their daily pursuits, whatever those pursuits may have been, were evidently such as to lead them in other paths, and the military service of all three seems to have been confined to that which was afforded them as officers in the "Association of Exempts" of New Windsor Precinct.

Early in the war, the legislature of New York passed an act (Laws 1778, chap. 33) for the establishment of the militia of the State on what was conceived to be an effective basis. After a preamble reading as follows:

> "*Whereas* it is become the duty of the legislature of the State to put the militia thereof on such an establishment as will most effectually encourage a martial spirit among the people; provide for the internal and external security of the State; and enable it most vigorously to co-operate with the other United States in a cause no less noble and exalted than the defence of the common rights and liberties of *America* against hostile tyranny and oppression,"

this measure enacted that every able bodied male person (Indians and slaves excepted) between 16 and 50 years of age should immediately tender himself for enrolment as of the militia of the "beat" wherein he should reside.

Each person so enrolled was required, within twenty days after his enrolment, to provide himself at his own expense "with

> a good musket or firelock fit for service, a sufficient bayonet with a good belt, a pouch or cartouch box containing not less than sixteen cartridges suited to the bore of the musket or firelock, each cartridge containing a proper quantity of powder and ball, or, in lieu of such pouch or cartouch box and cartridges, with a quantity of powder and ball, respectively disposed of in a powder horn and shot bag, and wadding, equivalent to such cartridges, and two spare flints, a blanket and a knapsack, and [to] appear,

so armed, accoutred and provided when called out to exercise or duty as hereinafter directed, except that, when called out to exercise only, he may appear without blanket or knapsack," etc.

If any one should be too poor to equip himself as provided in the act, the cost of his equipment was to be provided, first, out of the fines levied in the regiment to which he belonged and if that fund should be insufficient then out of the "public magazines of stores of this State."

The act then proceeded to organize the militia as follows:

A brigadier general for each county of the State, having the "rank, authority and command in the militia of the State like as a brigadier general in the army of the United States of America," except that, unless in the field, his command should not extend beyond his own brigade.

Instead of brigadier generals, "colonels-commandant" could be appointed "by and with the consent and advice of the council of appointment," with like rank and authority.

Each regiment was to be commanded by one colonel, one lieutenant colonel and one major, provision being made for *two* majors in case of necessity.

Each company was to be officered by one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant and one ensign,—all as commissioned officers,—and by four "sergeants," four corporals, one drummer and one fifer, to be appointed by the captain or other commanding officer of the company.

The staff of each regiment was to consist of one adjutant and one quarter master, each ranking as first lieutenant.

And there were other provisions of the act as to "troops of horse" and "companies of grenadiers."

The act further provided that "on every emergency of a sudden invasion by the enemy or insurrection within this State," the commanding officer of any brigade, regiment or company, as the case might be, should immediately call out his command, each one so called out to receive pay and rations "according to the continental establishment," except that no member of the militia could be required to do duty out of the State for more than forty days.

The act next provided for the formation of what were called *"Associations of Exempts,"* as follows:

(1) All persons under the age of 55 years who had held civil or military commissions and were not or should not be reappointed to their respective ranks of office; and (2) all other persons between the ages of 16 and 55 years, who might associate themselves as below, were to be exempted from serving as part of the enrolled militia of the State, if within eight weeks after the passage of the act they formed themselves into "voluntary "associated regiments or companies, according to their number "in their respective counties, and recommended those whom they "would have as their officers." The act provided that upon such recommendation the governor or commander in chief for the time being should, with the advice of the council of appointment, issue commissions accordingly.

"The substance of such association," the act declares "shall be that the associators will severally on all occasions obey the orders of their respective commanding officers and will in cases of invasion or incursions of the enemy or insurrections, march to repel the enemy or suppress such insurrection, in like manner as the enrolled militia are compelled to do: So as that they shall not when called out in detachments be annexed to any other regiment or company or be under the immediate command of any other than their own officers."

By chapter 13 of the Laws of 1779, passed October 9th, 1779, it was provided that instead of limiting the service of militiamen out of the State to forty days, as theretofore, they might be required to serve out of the State for as much as three months, and that associated exempts might also be called into actual service. The act read in part as follows:

"Whereas the commander-in-chief" (that is, of the militia of the State) "may soon judge it proper to order a great part of the militia to take the field for actual service * * * the commander-in-chief shall be authorized to call into actual service such proportion of the corps of associated exempts as he deem to be necessary."

In 1780, as the troubles thickened, another act was passed (Laws 1780, chap. 55) which reorganized the militia in many particulars. It commenced with solemn preambles, as follows:

"*Whereas* the wisdom and experience of ages point out a well regulated militia as the only secure means for defending a State against external invasions, and internal commotions and insurrections,

"*And whereas* this, and the other United States of America, are now invaded by foreign enemies, and the safety of this State may be endangered by intestine commotions and insurrections,"

and, after providing for sundry changes in the rank and authority of officers, enacted that the commander-in-chief for the time being should have power and authority from time to time, in his discretion,

"to order out the whole or any part of the associated exempts and enrolled militia of the State into actual service, not only for the defence of this State, but to give assistance to any other of the United States, or to reinforce the army of the United States, or any part thereof; and the associated exempts shall be called out in rotation so as to do their equal proportion of duty with the enrolled militia, as nearly as may be * * * and to cause each of them to march out of this State for either of said purposes,"

provided they should not be required to do duty out of the State for more than forty days at any one time.

The Associated Exempts, as such, seem to have passed out of existence by 1786. In an act entitled: An act to regulate the Militia, passed on April 4th of that year (Laws 1786, chap. 25), no reference was made to the exempts, and all prior acts relating to the militia were repealed. The act of 1786 ordained that each company of militia should have not less than 65 privates; that each regiment should be commanded by a lieutenant colonel and have two majors; and that the regimental staff should consist of one adjutant, one quartermaster and one paymaster, all to rank as lieutenants, and one surgeon and one surgeon's mate.

The uniforms of officers were also prescribed, as follows:

For general officers: dark blue coats with buff facings, linings, collars and cuffs; yellow buttons; buff underclothes.

For regimental officers of infantry: dark blue coats with white linings, collars and cuffs; white buttons; white underclothes.

For non-commissioned officers and privates of infantry: dark blue coats with white lining, collars and cuffs; white underclothes.

And other uniforms were prescribed for mounted and other branches of the militia.

With this general statement of the law before us, we can read more understandingly the following extract from the "Clinton Papers," vol. III, page 448:

"At a meeting of the Exempts of New Windsor Precinct, the 11th day of June, 1778, agreeable to an Act of the Legislature for the State of New York directing that all the Exempts from Sixteen to Fifty-five years of age shall associate themselves into Companies, we the Subscribers, being met agreeable to said act, do recommend *Matthew Du-Bois* for Captain, *James Burnet* for first Lieutenant, and *John L. Moffat* for second Lieutenant, Praying that his Excellency, the Governor of the State of New York, would be pleased to send Commissions to the aforesaid persons."

This paper bore date June 25, 1778, and was signed by thirty-five persons; and the commissions issued as recommended (New York in the Revolution, vol. 1, page 303, Leg. Pap. 1065, pp. 5, 6).

What civil or military commission John Little Moffat had held that entitled him to membership in the Exempts as early as 1778, does not appear. Later, according to Ruttenber's History of Orange County (page 235), he was commissioner of highways and town clerk of New Windsor,—that is, in 1781, 1782 and 1783; and his brother William was Commissioner of highways in the same town in 1796 (page 236); and his brother Samuel in 1797, 1798 and 1799 (page 245); but such service would hardly entitle him to membership in the Exempts in 1778.

As to the service he performed, the records are meager. In vol. II of the "Clinton Papers," page 95, it is stated that "Lieutenant Moffat" sat on a court martial at Fort Montgomery, July 10th, 1777. This may have been he, but was more probably Thomas Moffat, a descendant of Samuel Moffat of Blagg's Clove, who rose to distinction in the war and became a member of the Order of the Cincinnati.

In vol. III of Gov. Clinton's Papers, at page 573, appears an order from the Governor to General Ten Broeck, under date of July 21, 1778, that the regiments of militia in Ulster and Orange counties should make the necessary arrangements for the defence of the western frontiers of those counties.

Again, at page 707, Gov. Clinton writes to Gen'l Ten Broeck on August 31, 1778, that General Washington had asked for

1,000 of the militia to strengthen the posts in the Highlands, notwithstanding that Ulster County had for some time past had 320 of its militia on its frontiers, and Orange County a like number.

At page 718 is the record of a general court martial held at Goshen on August 25, 1778, to try Capt. Benjamin Vail of Col. McClaghrey's regiment, charged with refusing to march to Fort Arnold when ordered. The court consisted of Lieut. Col. Tusten president, two majors and eleven captains. Lieut. John L. Moffat was appointed to act as Judge Advocate and was duly sworn. The court found the prisoner guilty and ordered him to pay a fine of $50, upon payment of which he was to be restored to his place of honor and trust. And other prisoners were tried.

In vol. V of the "Clinton Papers," at page 602, Col. McClaghrey's regiment was ordered to rendezvous in 1780 at Pienpack, for the defence of the frontier.

And that is all the evidence we have of service, commission or rank, until the reorganization of the militia in 1786. From the "Military Minutes of the Council of Appointment," 1783-1821, we find that the militia of Orange County was arranged into one brigade on September 26, 1786. In Col. *Moses Hetfeld's* regiment, *Reuben Hopkins* was Major No. 1; *John L. Moffat* Major No. 2; and *Joseph Denton* Ensign No. 3 (vol. 1, page 81). *Jacob Wright* was brigade inspector, and *George Fleming* was Captain No. 1 of the artillery company belonging to said brigade (ibid, page 83).

On March 12, 1788, *John Wood* was appointed second major, vice *John L. Moffat* deceased (ibid, page 142).

On March 14, 1787, *Samuel Moffat* was appointed captain in the same regiment (vol. 1, p. 121); but we do not know whether this was the so-called "Stonefield Sam,"[15] son of Rev. John Moffat, or, as seems more probable, Samuel (born 1744) son of Samuel Moffat of Blagg's Clove. On May 5, 1789, Theophilus Howell was appointed captain vice Samuel Moffat, resigned.

And there the evidence of the military service of these of our forbears ends.

[15]So called, as tradition has it, to distinguish him from the Samuel Moffats, then living, of different generations, in the Blagg's Clove line.

PART VI.

The Blagg's Clove Moffats.

THE similarity of christian names among some of the descendants of Rev. John Moffat, on the one hand, and of Samuel Moffat, of Blagg's Clove, on the other hand, tends to a partial confusion of the two families, that may be avoided by reference to the following table of descent (for three generations) from Samuel Moffat of Blagg's Clove.[16]

Samuel Moffat, *b* Ballylig, co. Antrim, "Kingdom" of Ireland, 18 July, 1704; *d* Blagg's Clove, Orange County, N. Y., 17 May, 1787; *m* Woodbridge, N. J., 5 June, 1735, *Anne Gregg b* Sluh Hull, co. Fermanaugh, "Kingdom" of Ireland, 12 June 1716; *d* Blagg's Clove, Orange County, N. Y., 19 December, 1794.

(1) *William Moffat*
(2) *Jane Moffat m* Isaac Hodge
(3) *Elizabeth Moffat m* John Nicholson
(4) *Thomas Moffat*
(5) *Samuel Moffat*
(6) *Margaret Moffat*
(7) *John Moffat*
(8) *Anna Moffat* (1751-1835) *m* John Denniston, 21 April, 1774. Had four children, and maybe more.
(9) *Mary Moffat m* Phineas Helm, 24 August 1775. Had six children
(10) *Elinor Moffat m* Hugh Turner, 16 February, 1788. Had several children.
(11) *Isaac Moffat*
(12) *Catherine Moffat* (1758-1823) *m* Daniel Clemence, 19 June 1788. Had five children

[16]For the information here given, the writer is indebted to Rev. T. Clemence Moffatt of Clyde, Kansas, a descendant of Samuel Moffat of Blagg's Clove.

1. **William Moffat** (1737-1810) *m*, Blagg's Clove, 30 November, 1780, *Mary Scott* (1754-1835)
   - (13) *Thomas Moffat* (1781-1827) *m* Blagg's Clove 18 May, 1809, Deborah Helm. Had eight children
   - (14) *Elinor Moffat* (1783-1788)
   - (15) *Anne Moffat* (1786-1875) *m* 2 January, 1812, John Clemence. No issue
   - (16) *Catherine Moffat* (1789-1865) *m* Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y., 5 January, 1819, Ebenezer Colby. No issue

4. **Major Thomas Moffat** (1742-1805) *m* October, 1773, Susanna Howell
   - (17) *Elizabeth Moffat* (1774—) *m* Townsend. Had seven children and maybe more
   - (18) *Susanna Moffat* (1775—) *m* 15 August, 1802, David Webb
   - (19) *Hezekiah Moffat* (1778-1827) *m* Sarah Carpenter. Had ten children.
   - (20) *Anne Moffat* (1779—)
   - (21) *Catherine Moffat* (1782-1839) *m* 21 August, 1803, Michael Denton. Had twelve children.

5. **Samuel Moffat** (1744-1807) *m* 14 January, 1772, Hannah Chandler
   - (22) *Nathaniel Moffat* (1773-1826) *m* about 1795 Elizabeth Tuthill. Had four children
   - (23) *Samuel Moffat* (1776-1851) *m* about 1799 Bethiah Reed. Had five children
   - (24) *David Halliday Moffat* (1780-1863) *m* 13 December, 1821, Eleanor Louisa Cutter Had four children
   - (25) *Joseph Moffat* (1782-1868) *m* (1) 1808 Currence Bostwick; *m* (2) 26 December, 1828, Hannah Brewster. Had four children
   - (26) *John Chandler Moffat* (1788-1811) No issue.

6. **Margaret Moffat** *m* (1) David Halliday, *m* (2) 26 October, 1780, James Fulton. Had children by both husbands.

7. **John Moffat** (1749-1818) *m* 14 April, 1777, Abigail Chandler.
   - (27) *William Moffat* (1779-1827) *m* Elizabeth Scott. Had four children
   - (28) *Phebe Moffat* (1780-1829) *m* 1805 Nathaniel Snedecor. Had seven sons.
   - (29) *Stephen Moffat* (1783-1830) No issue
   - (30) *Abigail Moffat* (-1850) No issue
   - (31) *John Moffat* (1787-1863) *m* 1818 Sophia Halsey. Had six children
   - (32) *Nathaniel Moffat* (1787-1787) A twin brother of No. 31

11. **Isaac Moffat** (1756-1825) *m* 17 May, 1781, Nancy Scott.
   - (33) *Jane Moffat* (1782-1862) *m* 1802 Benjamin Howell. Had five children.
   - (34) *Francis Moffat* (1783-1820) *m* 1808 Hannah Simonson. Had one child.
   - (35) *Nathan Moffat* (1784-1825) *m* 2 June, 1812, Ruth Peck. Had five children.
   - (36) *William S. Moffat* (1786-1811). No issue
   - (37) *Mary Moffat* (1787-1845) *m* 1825 Robert Moore. No issue.
   - (38) *Isaac Moffat* (1789-1857) *m* 1818, Mary Poppino. Had ten children
   - (39) *David Wilson Moffat* (1781-1864) *m* 1818 Martha Moore. Had six children
   - (40) *Eleanor Moffat* (1793-1864) *m* 1835 Nathaniel Denniston. Had one son
   - (41) *George Moffat* (1795-1795)

PART VII.

Notes concerning some of the descendants.

JOHN LITTLE MOFFAT (No. 2 below) died at the age of thirty-four years on February 10, 1788. His son, John Little Moffat (No. 14 below), was born two days later, and his wife, Mary Yelverton Moffat, died one week after her husband's death,—on February 17, 1788; and the father, Rev. John Moffat, died on April 22, 1788, but little more than two months later.

John Little Moffat (No. 2 below) was described by his sister, Mrs. Howe (No. 9 below) as tall, very handsome, and devoted to athletics, excelling in all competitions as a rider, swimmer, jumper and wrestler. She wrote that he would walk erect under a rope stretched across poles and then run and leap across the rope He was a surveyor by occupation and with Simeon De Witt, a cousin of DeWitt Clinton, is said to have laid out various townships in Western New York, then in process of development. It was on one of these surveying trips in the summer of 1787, on an extremely hot day, so the story runs, that he and DeWitt came to a stream crossed by a bridge. DeWitt took the bridge but Moffat plunged into the stream for a cooling, and remained in his wet clothing through the rest of the day. The result was a heavy cold which developed into consumption, and he died the following February.

His wife was well-to-do in her own right, and John Little Moffat seems to have been reasonably successful during the few years of his manhood. From the fact that his first two children, born respectively in 1780 and 1782, were baptised at the Bethlehem church, it is possible that he lived during the first three or four years of his married life at or near Little Britain. He lived at Goshen during the later years of his life, owning a large house there which subsequently became the summer seat of Ogden Hoffman of New York City. Upon his death the son, John Little Moffat, was taken to Stonefield and lived there with his grandmother, Rev. John Moffat's widow, until her death in 1800.

Upon attaining his majority, John Little Moffat executed and delivered to his parents a lease of Stonefield, at a nominal rental, for the term of their natural lives. The lease is as follows:

"THIS INDENTURE made the Eighth Day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Seventy four Between *John Little Moffat* of Stonefield in the Precinct of New Windsor in the County of Ulster in the Province of New York yeoman of the one part And the *Reverend John Moffat* and *Margaret* his wife, father and Mother of the said John Little Moffat, of the same place, of the Other part,

WITNESSETH that the said John Little Moffat for and in Consideration of the Natural Love and Affection which he hath and Beareth unto the said John Moffat and Margaret his Wife and for Divers other Good Causes and Valuable Considerations him thereunto Moving and for the Better Maintenance and Livelyhood of them the said John Moffat and Margaret his Wife, Hath Demised Granted and to farm Letten and by these Presents Doth Demise Grant and to farm Let unto the said John Moffat and Margaret his wife All that Lott Piece or parcel of Land being Part of a Certain Tract of one thousand acres of Land, Called Stonefield, *Beginning* at a white Oak tree Marked with three Notches on four sides Standing in the South Westerly Corner of said Tract and in the South Easterly corner of a Tract of Land Granted to Cornelius Low and Company And Runs thence South seventy Nine Degrees East fifty three Chains to a heap of stones near a white oak sapling marked on four sides in the southerly Bounds of the Tract thence North five Degrees East as the Compass now points Seventy one Chains to the Line of the Said Tract of Land Granted to Cornelius Low and Company And thence along the Said Line South West Eighty seven Chains to the place of beginning Containing About one hundred and Ninety Acres of Land be the same more or less with all and singular the Houses Buildings fences Gardens Lands Meadows—Pastures Feedings Trees Woods Underwoods Ways Paths waters Water Courses Easements Profits Commodities Advantages and Appurtenances whatsoever to the said Lot piece or parcel of Land Belonging or in any wise Appertaining,

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the Said Lott Piece or Parcel of Land and Premises, Above Mentioned with the Appurtenances unto the Said John Moffat and Margaret his wife their Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns from the Day of the Date thereof for and During the Natural Lives of the said John Moffat and Margaret his wife, Yielding and Paying therefor Yearly During their Natural Lives unto the said John Little Moffat his Heirs and Assigns the Yearly Rent of One Ear Corn in and upon the first Day of December Yearly During their Natural Lives if the same shall be Lawfully Demanded Clear of and over above All Taxes Rates and Payments whatsoever

And the said John Little Moffat for himself his Heirs and Assigns Doth Covenant and grant to and with the said John Moffat and Margaret his wife their Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns that they the said John Moffat and Margaret his Wife their Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns shall and may by and under the Yearly Rent before Reserved and Contained Peaceably and Quietly Have, hold, Occupy, Possess and Enjoy All and singular the said Lot Piece or Parcel of Land and Premises above mentioned with Appurtenances for and During their Natural Lives without the Let Trouble Hindrance Molestation Interruption and Denial of him the said John Little Moffat his Heirs and Assigns or any other Person or Persons claiming or to Claim by from or under him.

In Witness whereof the Parties first above Named have to these Present Indentures Interchangeably set their Hands and Seals the Day and Year Above Written—

Margaret (L. S.) Moffat John (L. S.) Moffat
John Little (L. S.) Moffat

Endorsed:—

Memorandum that on the Day of December in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy four, full Possession and seisin was had and taken of the within Lot piece or Parcel of Land and Premises within Granted by John Little Moffat one of the parties within named and by him Delivered over unto John Moffat and Margaret his wife within Named, To Hold During their Natural lives according to the Contents of the within Written Indenture in the presence of } Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of James Clinton Mary Clinton

Of **William Moffat** (No. 3 below) the writer knows little. His name appears in the New York City directory of 1820, no occupation stated, and his address is given at the corner of Church and Walker Streets. His wife, Eunice Youngs,[17] died December 10, 1799, and his will was proved January 3, 1821.[18] In this will, executed under date of April 13, 1820, he mentions a wife "Rhoda," and devises to his grandson, William B. Moffat, (then less than two years of age) the house and lot at the corner of Walker and Church Streets which he had bought, according to the real estate records of New York county, on September 25, 1813.[19]

Samuel Moffat (No. 6 below) left Orange County in 1806, and settled in Tompkins County, New York. He formed a partnership with Robert Tenant Shaw at a place then called "Rogues Harbor," but now known as Libertyville, and in 1814 married his partner's sister, Ann Shaw. The records of some of Samuel Moffat's descendants state that the Shaws came from near Belfast, county Antrim, Ireland, and were born of English

[17]Eunice Youngs was the daughter of Henry Youngs of Orange County, N. Y., and Abigail Horton, daughter of Barnabas Horton (Independent Republican of 27 December, 1904).

[18]New York Surrogate's Office, Liber 56 of Wills, page 240.

[19]New York Register's Office, Liber 103 of Deeds, page 437.

parents. On August 14, 1817, according to a record in his own handwriting, Samuel Moffat left Robert Shaw's house in Lansing, and moved to Columbia Village, Dryden. There he started a lumber mill in the midst of what was at that time a thickly timbered region of pine, and seems to have prospered quickly. The real estate records of the county show that he acquired a number of farms, as time went on, some lying at a considerable distance from his home, and papers that have come down into the keeping of his descendants bear evidence to his having been in effect, though not in name, the local banker so far as the lending of money to others was concerned. He seems to have been a man of wide sympathies and helpful to those less fortunate than he. He was among the first of the advocates of total abstinence, and some of his descendants point with pride to the fact that of the five sons born to him, none ever touched either liquor or tobacco.

Margaret Moffat (No. 4 below), the oldest of the five daughters of Rev. John Moffat, married Jacob Wright, but died without issue. Her husband was a resident of Jamaica, New York, at the outbreak of the Revolution, and when a company of minute men was raised in Queens County in 1775 "for the defense of the liberties of the American Colonies," he was chosen first lieutenant of the company, and was soon acting as captain in Col. John Lasher's regiment. On July 1, 1776, Gen. John Morin Scott wrote as follows, in endorsement of his application for the position of captain "in the new arrangement":

> "Capt. Wright, late of Lasher's Regiment in my brigade, has distinguished himself as much by his cool intrepid spirit as by his zealous attachment to the American cause, and by his modest, discreet and prudent behavior. I strongly recommend him as a man who will do honor to his Country."

On November 21, 1776, he was appointed captain in the 2nd New York Regiment, Col. Philip Van Cortlandt commanding, and continued until honorably mustered out in 1782. He joined the New York Society of the Cincinnati, and served as a member of its Standing Committee; and after his death his widow received aid from the society's fund.[20]

[20] Large Book of the Cincinnati, published 1886, pages 352-353.

In Ruttenber's History of Orange County,[21] at page 143, it is said: "When, in the Spring of 1779, Washington was thrown on the defensive, he concentrated the continental army in the Highlands and in Smith's Clove, and established his headquarters in the William Ellison house on the hill immediately south of the village of New Windsor." It was while he was here that he sent Wayne to attack Stony Point. After the surrender at Yorktown, Ruttenber continues, the main portion of the American army returned to the Hudson River, and Washington made his headquarters at the Hasbrouck house in Newburgh. Part of the army, including among others Philip Van Cortlandt's regiment, were stationed for the winter in huts at New Windsor; and we can imagine that it was while here that Capt. Wright became acquainted with Margaret Moffat, whom he subsequently married. Curiously enough, a diligent search of public and church records, as well as of the papers held in different branches of the family which have been opened to the writer's perusal, has failed to disclose not only the date of this marriage but also the date of Capt. Wright's birth or that of his death or that of his widow's death.

The records of the Goshen (Orange County) Presbyterian church are evidence of the fact that both Jacob Wright and Margaret, his wife, were members of that church on June 12, 1785, and deeds recorded in Albany county in 1789, 1793, 1794 and 1795, recite them both as "of Albany" during those years; and in 1798 Capt. Wright was elected President of the Albany Mechanics Society.[22]

The New York city directories of 1801 to 1804 record a Jacob Wright as a customs officer, with residence at 107 Liberty Street; but whether this is the Capt. Wright who married Margaret Moffat and lived in Albany until 1798, if not later, we have absolutely no knowledge and as little upon which to base conjecture. Capt. Wright was evidently an interesting man, and it is unfortunate that we know so little about him.

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[21] Published at Newburgh, N. Y., in 1875.

[22] Albany Gazette of Friday, February 9th, 1798.

Mary Moffat (No. 5 below) married Anthony Carpenter when nearly thirty years of age. Her marriage is chronicled thus in the NEW YORK DAILY ADVERTISER of Wednesday, January 27, 1789:

"MARRIED, at Little Britain, Orange County, on the 15th inst., MR. ANTHONY CARPENTER of Goshen to the amiable MISS MARY MOFFAT, daughter of the late Rev. John Moffat of the former place,"

and notice of her death was published in the NEW YORK EVENING POST of Friday, September 26, 1823, as follows:

"DIED, at Galen, Seneca County, N. Y., on the 25th ult., of bilious remittent fever, MRS. MARY CARPENTER wife of Anthony Carpenter and daughter of the late Rev'd John Moffat of Orange County in the 58th[23] year of her age. In her life was displayed the character and in her death the triumph of the christian. 'I heard a voice from heaven saying write henceforth blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. Yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours, and their works do follow them.'"

The records of the Goshen Presbyterian church recite the baptism of two children, John Carpenter (stated to have been baptized January 31, 1790, which is possibly an error, as the date of birth inscribed on his gravestone in the burial ground of the old Dutch Church at New Utrecht is April 17, 1791), and *George* Carpenter, born September 16, 1793, and baptized August 28, 1796. The records of some of the descendants of the son, John Carpenter, give the name of the second child as "Anthony," rather than "George;" and it is so stated in the CARPENTER GENEALOGY published by A. B. Carpenter in 1898. It would seem more probable, with the elder child named after the mother's father, that the second child should be named for the father's father, rather than by a name which had not, up to that time, been borne by any one in either the Carpenter or Moffat families, so far as the writer has been able to discover. Whatever the child's name, however, it seems to have died young; for no further trace of it has rewarded the writer's extremely diligent search.

Anthony Carpenter, whom Mary Moffat married, seems to have been a man of substance and of influence in the community in which he lived. He had served as a soldier from Orange

[23]One of the courtesies of the day. She was really in the 65th year of her age.

County during the Revolutionary War, and at its close bought the farm, formerly belonging to Gideon Youngs, at Hamptonburgh, near Goshen.

When Rev. John Moffat's widow died in 1800, he took the orphan grandson, John Little Moffat, to live with him. He was the son of Anthony Carpenter and Abigail his wife, who had moved, prior to 1760,[24] from New Haven, Connecticut, to Goshen, New York. The father, Anthony, died June 29, 1760, and the mother, Abigail, July 23, 1760.[25] The husband of Mary Moffat was the third of four children, the oldest being Elizabeth, who, on February 28, 1768, married Hon. Nathaniel Rogers of Exeter, N. H., resided in Boston, and had twelve children; the second, Helena, of whom the writer has no information; and the youngest, Mary, who died November 12, 1760.[24] All the children seem to have been under age at the time of their parents' deaths.[26]

Frances Moffat (No. 7 below) married Josiah Pierson in 1788. The writer has been able to gather little information of either from any of their numerous descendants. Josiah Pierson was the son of Silas Pierson who came from Long Island to what now is Hamptonburgh in Orange County, in 1749. Of the old Pierson homestead, the late George Pierson of Campbell Hall wrote an interesting account in 1906, which was published in the INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN of Friday May 17, 1907. It reads in part as follows:

"The eastern half of that house, in which I was born on the first day of January, 1824, is built of squared logs, up to the eaves. When built, and by whom, is not known. I remember hearing some one ask my father, if he knew how old it was. He said he did not, that it was on the place when his grandfather, Silas Pierson, came from Long Island in 1749, and that it was nearly, if not quite, as old as the William Bull stone house, which was built in 1727. The western half is framed and was built by William Pierson about 1796, when both parts were covered with shingles. These shingles never were painted, or had anything

[24]CARPENTER GENEALOGY by A. B. Carpenter, 1898.
[25]New Haven (Conn.) Birth and Marriage records.
[26]New Haven Probate Records, vol. IX, pages 409, 488.

put on to preserve them, and they have been worn through in so many places, that siding has been put on to preserve the building, and to make it more comfortable.

"In building the chimney in the west end, a stick of timber was placed across the front, over the fireplace, which came very near causing the house to be destroyed by fire. On New Year's night, 1831, there was a gathering of the neighborhood school children, what was called in those days a 'trundlebed party.' The evening was spent in games and plays, such as 'Button, button,' 'Old Quaker,' 'It hails, and it rains, and it's cold stormy weather,' and others, all good old fashioned kissing games, with no fear of germs or bacteria. It being Saturday night, the company broke up in good season, the coals in the large fireplace were carefully covered with ashes, and everything seemed all right. About 4 o'clock a. m., however, the hired men sleeping in the attic of the log part were awakened by smoke, and seeing a bright light, through the cracks of the partitions, gave the alarm of fire. It was none too soon, as the flames reached nearly to the roof. My father jumped out of bed (no pajamas), and taking a pail of water, which was on a table in the room, ran across the hall, and opening the door of the burning room, dashed it in, closing the door immediately. A bucket brigade was formed, from the well, which was only a few feet from the door, and in about an hour, the fire was entirely extinguished.

"It originated in the stick of timber over the fireplace above spoken of, and this timber was burned in two and the woodwork and furniture in the room badly damaged.

"This old log house was the home of those who were willing to give, and did give, their time and services to defend their homes and aiding the Colonies in their struggle against the unjust demands of Great Britain. On the 8th day of July, 1760, James DeLancey, Esq., 'His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the Province of New York, and the Territories depending thereon,' signed a commission, appointing Silas Pierson to be captain of 'the company of militia foot lately commanded by and in the room of John Bull, Esq., in the Northern Regiment of the County of Orange whereof Benjamin Thurston, Esq., is colonel.' This was near the close of the French and Indian war, when England had determined to destroy the

power of France in America. The militia was liable to be called out at any time, to defend the settlements against the attacks of the Indians and avenge their wrongs. The Indians from the West had committed many barbarities in Orange and Ulster Counties. What is now a large part of Orange County was Ulster then.

"In 1775, Silas Pierson was captain in Col. Jesse Woodhull's regiment. The officers under his command were Joshua Brown, 1st Lieutenant; Daniel Reeve, 2d Lieutenant; Phineas Heard (the father of the late John J. Heard, of Goshen), Ensign. Later on he was captain of a light horse company in the Revolution. Silas Pierson and Silas Pierson, Jr., the great-grandfather of Editor Drake, were among the many signers of the pledge in the Cornwall precinct in which they declared that they 'would never become slaves,' and 'would aid the Continental Congress in opposing the arbitrary acts of the British Parliament.'

"Josiah Pierson, my grandfather, was a private in Col. Jesse Woodhull's regiment, and in 1777, at the age of sixteen, went with that regiment, under the command of Major Zachariah DuBois, to assist in the defence of Fort Montgomery.

"There were no Tories in that log cabin, although there were Tories in the neighborhood. Claudius Smith was an occasional visitor at the house not far distant where John B. Harlow now lives, and at the time of making such visits his horse was stabled in the cellar. Gilbert Gerow, the owner in 1838, in making some alterations in the house, tore down a large stone chimney in the west end of the kitchen. In the rear of the chimney, in the attic, a recess was found, large enough for six or eight persons to be safely hidden. A sufficient space had been left between the chimney and the siding, for persons to squeeze in and out.

"On the hillside, about thirty rods west of the old shingle house, under the shade of a wide spreading white oak, are the graves of Captain Silas Pierson, his youngest son William, and his three daughters, Mary, widow of Birdseye Youngs; Sarah, and Rachel. Birdseye Youngs was first lieutenant in Captain Archibald Little's company, in Col. Jesse Woodhull's regiment. Silas Pierson, Jr., married Rachael Bull, and they lived and died on the farm where the Hamptonburgh station on the Orange

County Railroad is located. They were buried on a little rise of ground a few rods north of the station, opposite the Hawkins burying ground where all the graves were marked with common field stones. Years ago, all traces of these graves were obliterated, the stones having been removed, the ground ploughed and cultivated. In making a cut through this knoll when grading for the railroad, human bones were found, were shoveled with the dirt into the carts, and dumped in the fill where they were making the roadbed.

"Josiah Pierson married Frances Moffat, a daughter of Rev. John Moffat. About the time of his marriage, he bought a tract of six hundred acres of wild woodland, in what is now the town of Mount Hope, near Otisville, where they lived, died and were buried. Their remains were removed a few years ago to the Hillside Cemetery, Middletown. Four hundred acres of this tract are now owned and occupied by some of their grandsons."

Elizabeth Moffat (No. 8 below) married Dr. Cornelius Roosa on March 15, 1792, at the New Windsor Church. He was a veteran of the Revolutionary War, and in deeds of real estate executed by him during the five years following his marriage, he described himself as "of Albany"; but later he lived and practised in New York. Their only child, Catherine, died unmarried at the home of her cousin, Bezaleel Howe (No. 47 below), at 52 Great Jones Street, New York City, on May 27, 1855, in the 62nd year of her age. It is from the Roosa family bible, now in the possession of Dr. J. F. Howe (No. 169 below), with its earlier entries in the handwriting of Rev. John Moffat's own daughter, that the dates of birth are taken of the eight children of the first generation in the table that follows.

Catherine Moffat (No. 9 below) at the age of twenty-six years, and in the year 1800, married Major Bezaleel Howe. He was a veteran of the revolution, was forty-five years of age at the time of the marriage and was a widower with one daughter, a little more than eleven years old. Five years later, the daughter, at the age of sixteen, married John Guion, of Rye, N. Y., and became the mother of a large family.

Bezaleel Howe enlisted as a private just before the battle of Bunker Hill, at which he was present, and continued in the army throughout the war; and he received successively commissions as lieutenant, captain and major, each signed by General Washington. He was at the battle of Long Island and was subsequently taken prisoner by the British, but was exchanged in due course. At the close of the revolution he accompanied Gen. Anthony Wayne in the Indian wars for about three years, and remained in the regular army for six years longer. During the last six months of the war of the revolution he was auxiliary lieutenant in and commandant of Washington's own body guard; and he was present at the execution of André. During a part of the time of his service in the body guard he lived as a member of Washington's family, as papers preserved by the family bear witness; and he seems to have known, on terms of greater or less intimacy, Alexander Hamilton, Gov. George Clinton and other leaders of the period. After the war, he was in command for a time of the garrison at West Point and upon retiring from the service in the late 90's went to New Orleans to establish himself in business. He remained there, however, for but a short time, and returning to New York received an appointment as Custom House inspector at a salary of $1,000 a year,—a position gladly filled at that time by many revolutionary officers. Three times was he removed, a victim of the spoils system, and as many times reappointed; but action was finally taken by Congress making provision for the permanent retention of revolutionary officers, and Major Howe retained his office until his death. He was one of the original members of the Cincinnati and took an interested part in its social functions.[27]

Anthony Yelverton Moffat (No. 13 below) was the first son born to his parents, after the birth of three daughters. His father had longed for a son, so the story runs, in order that the name John Little Moffat might be perpetuated; but the baby boy was so puny and feeble and death seemed so certain, that it was decided to give him the name of his maternal grandfather,

[27]The circumstances in the life of Major Howe above narrated are taken from "A Filial Tribute to the Memory of Rev. John Moffat Howe, M. D." Privately printed, 1889. The DeVinne Press.

and save his father's name for a future son who might give greater promise of life. He was accordingly baptized by the minister of the Goshen church when between six and seven weeks old (March 5, 1786), and immediately improved in health and grew into a strong and sturdy man of vigorous constitution. Thus it was that the paternal name was carried on by a younger son and his descendants.

Anthony Moffat followed the sea, and had his first command before he was twenty-one years of age. It was while captain of a vessel in the merchant marine that he met and married in Norfolk on January 15, 1807,—three days before he attained his majority,—Sarah Amanda Fims Wirling, one of the two orphan daughters of Capt. Robert Wirling, of Shelburne, Nova Scotia, and Euphemia Patterson, his wife, daughter of Mrs. Janet Patterson, of Norfolk, Virginia. The death of Capt. Robert Wirling in January, 1800, a prisoner of the French, is told in the following letter,—addressed by a friend to the children's grandmother, Mrs. Janet Patterson,—now in the possession of Miss Anna Matilda Shatzel (No. 198 below) of Lake City, Minnesota:

Shelburne 1st August 1800

Dear Madam:

I beg leave to address you on a subject very unpleasant to me, and very, very distressing to you, the Death of my much lamented Friends, and your relatives, Captain Wirling and his Son.

The Armed brig *Harlequin*, which our late unfortunate Friend commanded, was captured in October last after a severe Engagement of Eight Hours in which he and his son were severely wounded, of which they died in Rochford Goal, the January following.

I have, with Edwd Brinley Esqr and Mr Daniel Walker, administered on the estate of Captain Wirling, from the purest of motives (that of wishing to make the most of the property of my orphan Friends).

I request leave to mention to you my Ideas on the means to be pursued for the Interest of my young friends—(They are these) that the whole of the money that may be raised from the personal property of Captn Wirling be put into some public Fund, the principal not to be disturbed until they become of age,—the real property to be rented to the best advantage, the rent of which and the Interest of the personal property to go towards their Education and support.

They at present live with Mrs. Johnston whose Amiable Manners you are well acquainted with, with whom (if their little funds would allow) I wish and intreat you to leave, until the Noble principles of Virtue, with all its amiable Qualifications, which she daily Impresses on their Early minds, be a little more matured.

I very, very much fear the consequences of removing my little friends to an unhealthy Climate, and let me add, Dear Madam, the fatal consequences that may be dreaded to them left in Norfolk should what we are

all subject to, Death, snatch you away from them. Here, Madam, they have friends who will watch and protect their Innocence and Virtue. Allow them, thro me, to offer their Grateful respects to you.

As soon as an Inventory can be taken and Captain Wirling's Personal and real property ascertained, I shall write you.

I hope to hear from you very shortly, hoping and wishing my Ideas in this letter will fully meet your approbation and assistance,

With friendly esteem

I am, Dear Madam,

Your most Obedt Servt.

CHAS. O. MCCARTHY

Endorsed:

To

Mrs Janet Patterson

Norfolk

The two children, notwithstanding the entreaties contained in this letter, were taken to Norfolk and cared for by their maternal grandmother until their respective marriages,—Amanda to Capt. Anthony Moffat and Anne to a Mr. Baker (or Barker) of New Orleans. The daughter Anne, so Miss Shatzel informs the writer, died in New Orleans without issue.

The records of Christ Church, of New Brunswick, New Jersey,—of which Dr. Lyell (who subsequently became rector of Christ Church, in New York City) was then rector,—record the dates of births and the date of the baptism (March 15, 1811) of the two children of Anthony Moffat and his first wife, Sarah Amanda Fims Wirling; and from such record it may be inferred that in 1811, at any rate, Capt. Moffat lived in New Jersey. The marriage, however, did not prove a happy one, and in 1816 a decree of divorce was granted to Capt. Moffat by the then Court of Chancery of the State of New York, in the First Circuit. Four years later he married, in New York City, Miss Julia Curtis a first cousin of Miss Hannah Curtis, whom his brother, John Little Moffat had married in 1811; and by her he had five children of whom three attained maturity and married and had issue.

From February 8, 1843, to January 28, 1848, Capt. Moffat was Portwarden of the port of New York.[28] He died at Danbury, Connecticut, the home of his second wife's ancestors, on August 22, 1853, at the age of 67 years.

[28]Civil List of the State of New York, page 266.

John Little Moffat (No. 14 below), at the age twenty-three years married Hannah Curtis, daughter of Reuben Curtis of Danbury, Connecticut. Fourteen children were born to them; but only five survived infancy, and but three of those five married and had issue. Mr. Moffat lived in New York city from his marriage until about the middle of the 30's when he moved to Northern Georgia, in the valley of the Nacoochie, where he had purchased and betook himself to operate some gold mines. He had previously owned a gold mine in North Carolina, and on three separate occasions during his life made, and as many times lost, what in those days was deemed a very substantial fortune. In his youth, he learned the trade of a silversmith and throughout his life found satisfaction in the thought that he "had a trade." Lack of persistence seems to have been the defect in what otherwise was a character of high purpose, charm and manly lovableness. He was identified in turn with the Presbyterian, Episcopalean, Dutch Reformed, Quaker, Methodist and Swedenborgian faiths, but found the satisfaction he sought in none of them,—except possibly in the last, with the teachings of which he became familiar during the closing years of his life.

When the "gold fever" fell upon the country, following the discovery of gold in California, it found Mr. Moffat at the bottom of one of his waves of financial success, and he joined the throng of "forty-niners" and crossed the plains to the Pacific coast. While in California he became assayer for the United States Government, and during the few years of his stay there established a reputation for unswerving integrity in the assaying of gold that survived, for many years, his return to the East. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., at the home of his son, Dr. Reuben Curtis Moffat, on June 19, 1865, at the age of seventy-seven years, idolized by his daughters and surviving sons.

John Carpenter, M. D. (No. 21 below), according to the inscription on his gravestone in the burial ground of the old Dutch Church at New Utrecht, Long Island, was born April 17, 1791; and that date has accordingly been adopted by the writer, in the genealogical table below, as the date of his birth.

The records of the Goshen Presbyterian Church, however, recite that he was baptized on January 31, 1790,[29] which,—if April 17th was, as is probable, his birthday,—would suggest that possibly an error of one year had been made by whoever caused the gravestone to be inscribed, and that the true date of his birth was April 17, 1789. But his parents were not married until January 15, 1789;[30] so the error undoubtedly lies in the records of the church, and the date of baptism should have been stated as January 31, 1792.

According to information furnished the writer by Mrs. Marion C. Turrill (No. 243 below), John Carpenter came to New York city in 1807,—he could have been but sixteen years of age at the time,—and studied medicine with a Dr. Douglas. He was licensed to practice upon attaining his majority in 1812. Upon the breaking out of hostilities in 1812, he served in the Sea Coast Fensibles and later was with General Jackson in Tennessee, during a part of the Seminole War. As surgeon's mate he was stationed, in 1817, at Fort Hamilton in the town of New Utrecht at the mouth of the harbor of New York, and there he met, and soon married, Margaret Smith daughter of Hugh and Jane De-Nyse Smith. He resigned from the army shortly after his marriage, and settled as a practising physician in New Utrecht and remained there until his death. New Utrecht became years after his death, a part of the city of Brooklyn, and upon the creation of the Greater New York was included within the limits of the present City of New York.

Dr. Carpenter was an earnest christian and for forty years was superintendent of the Sunday School of the old Dutch Church at New Utrecht, where a tablet has been installed to his memory. He was a successful practitioner and a beloved member of the community in which he lived. On his gravestone is inscribed:

JOHN CARPENTER
The Beloved Physician
Born April 17th, 1791
Died Sept. 13th, 1864

[29] INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN, issue of 21 October, 1902.
[30] NEW YORK DAILY ADVERTISER, issue of 27 January, 1789.

John Shaw Moffat (No. 23 below) was educated at the Homer Academy, Homer, New York, and when about forty years of age (in September, 1854) moved with his family from Dryden, New York, to Hudson, Wisconsin, where he remained until his death on December 7th, 1902, at the age of 78 years. He was a practising lawyer and for three successive terms served as county judge at Hudson. He was the first magistrate of the city of Hudson, and in early days served on the school board of that city. He was an earnest member of the Baptist Church and was a life deacon in the First Baptist church of Hudson. He is said to have been a man of strong convictions and fearless in his expressions of the same, but of courtly manner and kindly disposed toward all men. He married, at the age of thirty, Nancy A. Bennet, then living at Dryden, Tompkins County, New York, who had been educated at the female seminary of Geneva, Ontario County, New York, and later at the Academy in Cortland, New York. Much of Judge Moffat's success and strength were due to the influence of his wife, who is described as having been a recognized leader in whatever circle she moved, a fine conversationalist and an omnivorous reader.

William Shaw Moffat (No. 25 below) died at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, on September 4, 1895, at the age of 76 years. Like his brother, John Shaw Moffat, he was a man of strong character, devoted to his conception of the right and determined at all costs to uphold it. He had great sympathy for all in poverty and suffering, and was always ready to aid them to the best of his means. He was a pronounced abolitionist when opposition to slavery was unpopular; but he cared more for what he believed to be right than for the plaudits of men. He also held the most radical views as a total abstinence advocate, and had little tolerance of temporizing methods in fighting the evil of intemperance. When the civil war broke out, his sense of duty impelled him, though forty-three years of age, to leave his wife and children and fight for the right as he saw it; and he went to the front as Second Lieutenant of the 143rd New York State Volunteers. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, and he acted as Captain during a part of the war though never receiving a commission as such. He saw the different sides of the soldier's life, endured

its hardships and privations, and was in several hard fought battles. He knew fear in no form, and never for a moment lost his faith in the justice and ultimate triumph of the Union cause. His health was broken by the rigors of the service, and failing strength compelled his resignation in February, 1864. After the death, in 1885, of his second wife, he made his home at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, with his daughter Mrs. Ella Moffat Ingram (No. 102 below).

Elizabeth Pierson (No. 35 below) married, in 1828, William Otis, the ancestor of a family widely known and influential for many generations in the western part of Orange County. At the time of the marriage William Otis was a widower, forty-seven years of age, with several children by his first wife, Clarissa Gale, whom he had married in 1814 and who had died in 1826. He was born in Massachusetts and settled in Orange County early in the 19th century. He was of the seventh generation from John Otis who came to Massachusetts about 1633, and was son of Captain Isaac Otis 3rd, who served in the Revolutionary War. William Otis served in the War of 1812. At the time of his marriage to Elizabeth Pierson, he was largely engaged, in addition to his farming and milling, in the manufacture of woollen goods; and he was, for those days, a large employer of labor. With robust health, a fine presence, exemplary habits and unswerving integrity, his name stood for all that was honorable and just. In politics, he was a strong partisan,—at first an old line Whig and later a Republican,—and in religion he was an uncompromising Puritan. His life was useful and consistent, and his name is an honored one.

Rev. John Moffat Howe, M. D. (No. 43 below) was of strong character, at war with itself through boyhood and youth, but finding its relief, as manhood was attained, in an intense and devoted religious conviction that remained with him until his death. His father's means had been small and he had been reared in the city of New York in rigidly straitened circumstances if not in actual want. The boyhood education he received was meager, though in early manhood he made good the lack through the force of his indomitable will; and the large measure

of success which later came to him,—success in all that creates the worthy man and the valuable citizen, as well as success in attaining the substantial things of life,—was due in no small measure to the ennobling influence that the gentle mother unceasingly exercised over a character of inherently sterling worth. Of his mother he wrote, thirty-five years after her death,—

"I think of her as she was in my boyhood; of her influence in the family among the children and with my father; of her love and sympathy as exhibited in various attentions in sickness and in health; her unwearied attentions to my brother George, who, for three or four years, beginning with the eleventh year of his age, suffered excruciating pains from inflammatory rheumatism; of her great love for my younger brother, Bezaleel, who, as he came up toward manhood was a source of great anxiety and care, yet, how a mother's love clung to him unfalteringly and with the tenderest interest; of her influence in counteracting the teachings and habits of men addicted to drinking liquors. To our mother all the children owe the bias, early implanted in them, against the drinking of intoxicants. She manifested the faithful, loving mother down to the very last of her earthly life, though it was through many difficulties."

As Dr. Howe's religious inclinations developed, he identified himself with the Methodists, and was one of the founders of the Greene Street Methodist church. He had been baptized in infancy by Dr. Beach of St. George's Episcopal church, then located on Beekman Street, and in his early manhood was confirmed by Bishop Hobart at Christ Church of which his friend, Dr. Thomas Lyell, was rector; but the influence of his associates, or some other of the many undeclared causes which divide people into contentious camps in what they all are pleased to term the common church militant, cast his fate with Methodism, and in 1836, while still engaged in a more or less lucrative practice as a dentist,—dentistry not then being regarded, as now, as a profession,—he became a licensed preacher of that denomination. In due time he attained the deaconate, and in 1843 was ordained an elder of the church.

Prior to this time, however, and thereunto moved by what he regarded as his almost miraculous cure from a well developed case of consumption, he determined to become a physician in order that he might relieve the sufferings of others. He accordingly registered, in 1841, with a practising physician of New York,—as was then the method prescribed by law,—and pursuing his studies for between two and three years received from the

Castleton (Vermont) Medical College, in 1844, the degree of M. D. He had travelled in Europe in the late 30's,—a much more considerable undertaking in those days than now,—in search of the health that had failed him, and it is probable that upon that trip he gained the impulse which led him to become a physician. It does not appear that he ever was active in practice, and it does appear that of the three vocations for which he fitted himself his heart was clearly in the ministry.

In 1853 Dr. Howe purchased a large tract of land at what then was called Acquackanonk, but later became the city of Passaic, New Jersey, and built a spacious house where he passed the remaining years of his life. He was at that time a man of wealth and influence, and he became a large landowner and a benefactor of the town into which he had moved.

Dr. Howe was thrice happily married. His first wife, whom he married when he was thirty-two years of age and she barely twenty, was Mary Mason, daughter of Rev. Thomas Mason of the Methodist church. They were married on October 31, 1838, shortly after his return from abroad. Their married life, however, was of short duration, the young wife dying at the birth of her second child, on October 15, 1841. Two years later, on September 14, 1843, Dr. Howe married Ann W. Morgan, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Chambers Morgan of Philadelphia, a family prominent in and devoted in their interests to the Methodist church; but this union, too, was destined to be brief. Scarcely more than a year after the marriage the wife died, on October 19, 1844, giving birth to a son; and darkness and desolation again fell upon this strong and earnest man. Time, however, the healer of sorrows, alleviated his sufferings, and on May 7, 1846, Dr. Howe was married for the third time within the compass of less than eight years, his bride on this occasion being Elizabeth Barnard Jenkins, a native of the city of Hudson and daughter of Barzillai Jenkins and Susan Barnard.

The life of John Moffat Howe was a strong one and a good one; and the family store has been enriched through the manner in which he lived it.[31]

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[31]The circumstances in the life of Dr. Howe above narrated are taken from "A Filial Tribute to the Memory of Rev. John Moffat Howe, M. D." Privately printed, 1889. The DeVinne Press.

Reuben Curtis Moffat, M. D. (No. 67 below) was a widely known and honored physician of the city of Brooklyn. Graduating from the medical school of the University of the City of New York in the class of 1846, with the degree of M. D. in course, he began practice in the city of New York where he had lived since infancy, but soon removed to Newtown, Long Island, and two years later, in July 1849, settled in Brooklyn where he resided until his death, forty-five years later. Dr. Hans B. Gram, the first practitioner of homœopathy in America, was an intimate friend of Dr. Moffat's father; and partly through his influence and partly through that of Dr. Moffat's cousin, Joseph T. Curtis, M. D., who had married his sister Adeline (No. 65 below), Dr. Moffat became an earnest advocate and practitioner of the principles of homœopathy, and throughout his life was one of its most stalwart champions. In 1883 the Regents of the University of the State of New York conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. D., in recognition of his learning and prominence among the physicians of the State. Early in life Dr. Moffat enthusiastically embraced the doctrines of the Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) and collected all the writings of that church which had appeared in English up to the early 50's. These he placed at the disposal of the public through the medium of a free circulating library which he maintained until the establishment of a similar but more modern library by the Brooklyn Society of the New Church. He was one of the prominent organizers of that society, conducting its services until an ordained minister was secured, and thereafter teaching a doctrinal class until obliged by failing health, within a year of his death, to relinquish it. In personal appearance, Dr. Moffat was tall, handsome and of commanding presence; and he was of courtly manner toward all. The impress of superiority was upon him and the qualities which made it were within him. He loved his fellow men, loved to work among them, loved to help them in their need; and love of that kind begets a love which finds expression in genuine sorrow when death severs the tie. Dr. Moffat was widely loved and his death sincerely mourned by a wide circle of patients and friends.

William B. Moffat, M. D. (No. 80 below) amassed a considerable fortune through the manufacture and sale of the widely advertised "Moffat's Life Pills" and "Phœnix Bitters," which had been invented by his father, in 1837, when William B. was but nineteen years of age. Until William B's marriage in 1854, the relations between him and his father seem to have been cordial; but shortly after the marriage the father brought suit against the son for a dissolution of the copartnership which he claimed had existed between them in the "Life Pills" and "Bitters" business, for the preceding ten years, under the firm name of William B. Moffat, and for an accounting of the profits of that business. The son denied the copartnership and succeeded in the litigation (reported as *Moffat* v. *Moffat* 10 Bosworth [N. Y.] 468) which was very bitter, and resulted in a family estrangement that was never healed. The two other children then living took sides with their father against William B., and William B. retained the business and the wealth. William B. Moffat's death on April 11, 1862, was followed on November 6, 1863, by that of his father. It is doubtless because of this estrangement that the writer has been unable to obtain any information (other than that afforded by such public and church records as he has been able to find) concerning the children of William Moffat (No. 3 below), other than John, the father of William B. Of John's seven children, only two survived William B.,—Sophia M. Quackenbos (No. 81 below) who died in 1865, and Maria Moffat who lived an isolated life and died unmarried, in abject poverty, in 1892. Neither of the two children of William B. Moffat has any information as to their father's aunts (Nos. 15, 17, 19 and 20 below), and neither John M. Quackenbos (No. 236 below) nor the children of Mrs. Sophia M. Eager (No. 233 below) have any records that afford any information concerning William Moffat's life or family, beyond that concerning the son John and his descendants which is set forth in the genealogical table below.

Rev. Hugh Smith Carpenter, D. D. (No. 90 below) was an eminent divine of the Congregational Church. He graduated with the degree of A. B. at the University of the city of New York in 1842, and entered the Princeton Theological Seminary

in the Fall of that year. He was ordained in October, 1845, and called to the pastorate of the Canal Street Presbyterian church in New York city. In April, 1853, he became pastor of the State Street Congregational church in Portland, Maine, where he remained until March, 1857, and then was called to the Bedford Avenue Congregational church in Brooklyn. He filled this charge until 1859, and then became and continued as pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian church in Brooklyn until 1869, when he went to the Howard Presbyterian church of San Francisco, California. He was pastor of a church in Washington in 1875 and 1876, and returned in 1877 to the Bedford Avenue church in Brooklyn. His active pastoral work was closed as minister of the Stuyvesant Avenue church of the same city.[32] In 1873 Princeton conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. D.. He was an author of considerable repute, and is described as a preacher of far more than ordinary power and ability. From the genealogist's point of view, however, he was a disappointment; for he kept no family records whatever, not even of the births and deaths of his children. The information concerning his immediate family which is given below was collated almost wholly from the records of churches and contemporary newspapers, and from public records.

[32]Biographical Annals. University of the City of New York. Vol. 1, page 13.

PART VIII.

Genealogical Table of Descent from Rev. John Moffat.

NOTE: In the following table *b* stands for "born," *d* for "died," and *m* for "married." S. P. stands for *sine pariete*, indicating that the descendant referred to was without issue at the date at which he or she is stated in the table to be living, and O. S. P.,—*obit sine pariete*,—means that the descendant referred to died without issue. A † following a name means that the author has no further information concerning the descendant than is set forth in the table. The small number immediately following a name, indicates the generation in descent.

1. **Rev. John Moffat**[1] *d* Little Britain, N. Y., 22 April, 1788; *m.* 10 December, 1750, *Margaret Little* (dau. of Rev. John Little and Frances Fitzgerald) *b* 30 May, 1724; *d* Little Britain, N. Y., 18 October, 1800.[33]
   - (2) *John Little Moffat*
   - (3) *William Moffat*
   - (4) *Margaret Moffat*
   - (5) *Mary Moffat*
   - (6) *Samuel Moffat*
   - (7) *Frances Moffat*
   - (8) *Elizabeth Moffat*
   - (9) *Catherine Moffat*

2. **John Little Moffat**[2] *b* Little Britain, N. Y., 15 June, 1753; *d* Goshen, N. Y., 10 February, 1788; *m* 16 March, 1779, *Mary Yelverton* (dau. of Anthony Yelverton and Phebe Youngs) *b* Ulster County, N. Y., 1759; *d* Goshen, N. Y., 17 February, 1788.
   - (10) *Phebe Moffat*
   - (11) *Margaret Moffat*
   - (12) *Maria Moffat*
   - (13) *Anthony Yelverton Moffat*
   - (14) *John Little Moffat*

[33]NEW YORK GAZETTE AND GENERAL ADVERTISER: Saturday, 25 October, 1800.

3. **William Moffat**[2] *b* Little Britain, N. Y., 29 May, 1755; *d* New York City, 21 December, 1820;[34] *m* (1) Ulster County, N. Y., 1781, *Eunice Youngs* (dau. of Henry Youngs and Abigail Horton) *b* 8 August, 1763; *d* 10 December, 1799; *m* (2) *Rhoda* ————.†
   (15) *Julia Ann Moffat*
   (16) *Henry Youngs Moffat* bapt. 27 July, 1863;[35] *d* in infancy
   (17) *Abigail Moffat*
   (18) *John Moffat*
   (19) *Frances Moffat*
   (20) *Elizabeth Moffat*

4. **Margaret Moffat**[2] *b* Little Britain, N. Y., 6 June, 1757; *m* Capt. *Jacob Wright b* Jamaica, L. I.[36]†

5. **Mary Moffat**[2] *b* Little Britain, N. Y., 12 July, 1759; *d* Galen, Seneca Co., N. Y., 25 August, 1823;[37] *m* Little Britain, N. Y., 15 January, 1789,[38] *Anthony Carpenter* (son of Anthony Carpenter and Abigail, of New Haven Conn.) *b* between 1754 and 1760[39]†
   (21) *John Carpenter*
   (22) *George Carpenter b* 16 September, 1793; bapt. 28 August, 1796.[40]†

6. **Samuel Moffat**[2] *b* Little Britain, N. Y., 17 February, 1761; *d* Dryden, N. Y., 13 March, 1841; *m* Lansing, N. Y., 25 January, 1814, *Ann Shaw b* County Antrim, Ireland, December, 1786; *d* Dryden, N. Y., 24 June, 1844.

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[34]New York Gazette and General Advertiser of Friday, 22 October, 1820.
[35]Bethlehem Church Records, published in Newburgh Hist. Soc. Papers, vol. VI.
[36]Records of New York Society of the Cincinnati.
[37]New York Evening Post: Friday, 26 September, 1823.
[38]New York Daily Advertiser: Wednesday, 27 January, 1789.
[39]New Haven Probate Records.
[40]Carpenter Genealogy by A. B. Carpenter, 1898. The second son's name is stated in this Carpenter Genealogy to be Anthony; but the baptismal records of the Goshen Presbyterian Church state the name to be *George*. (See "Independent Republican" of Goshen of 16 December, 1902.) The descendants of the elder son, Dr. John Carpenter, have no family records whereby such question as to the name of the younger son may be settled.

(23) *John Shaw Moffat*
(24) *Margaret Lovenia Moffat*
(25) *William Shaw Moffat*
(26) *Samuel Alonzo Moffat*
(27) *Daniel J. Moffat*
(28) *Isabella S. Moffat*
(29) *Addison Robert Moffat*
(30) *Mary Jane Moffat*

7. **Frances Moffat**[2] *b* Little Britain, N. Y., 2 April, 1764; *d* Wallkill, Orange County, N. Y., 7 October, 1843; *m* 1788 *Josiah Pierson* (son of Silas Pierson) *b* Ulster County, N. Y., 23 February, 1761; *d* Mount Hope, Orange County, N. Y., 26 March, 1826.
(31) *Mary Pierson*
(32) *Henry Pierson*
(33) *Richard Wright Pierson*
(34) *Margaret Mary Anne Pierson b* 5 September, 1794; *d* 20 November, 1872 *unm*
(35) *Elizabeth Pierson*
(36) *Silas Gilbert Pierson*
(37) *William Pierson b* 16 February, 1801; *d* Mount Hope, Orange Co., N. Y., 16 July 1858, *unm*
(38) *John Moffat Pierson b* 25 December, 1803; *d* Calhoun, Orange Co., N. Y., 9 June, 1828 *unm*

8. **Elizabeth Moffat**[2] *b* Little Britain, N. Y., 6 May, 1766; *d* Milton, Ulster Co., N. Y., 3 July, 1844; *m* Ulster County, N. Y., 15 March, 1792,[41] *Cornelius Roosa b* 30 November, 1760; (bap. Shawangunk Church, Ulster Co., N. Y.); *d* New York City 7 March, 1834.
(39) *Catherine Roosa b* Alabama, Genessee Co., N. Y., 1793;[42] *d* New York City, 27 May, 1855 *unm*

[41]New Windsor Church Records, published in Newburgh Hist. Soc. Papers, vol. II. The name *Roosa* is there erroneously stated to be *Roe*.

[42]Records of New York Board of Health.

9. **Catherine Moffat**[2] *b* Little Britain, N. Y., 30 March, 1774; *d* New York City, 3 December, 1849; *m* 15 February, 1800, Major *Bezaleel Howe*[43] (son of Bezaleel and Anna How,—note the spelling) *b* Marlborough, Mass., 9 December, 1750; *d* New York City, 3 September, 1825.
   (40) *Eliza Howe b* 19 November, 1800; *d* 28 June, 1802
   (41) *George C. Howe*
   (42) *Margaretta Howe*
   (43) *John Moffat Howe*
   (44) *Oscar Howe b* 11 March, 1808; *d* 19 May, 1808.
   (45) *Julia Ann Howe b* 4 October, 1810; *d* 6 August, 1811.
   (46) *Catherine Howe*
   (47) *Bezaleel Howe*

10. **Phebe Moffat**[3] *b* Goshen, N. Y., 28 January, 1780; *d* Auburn, N. Y., 9 July, 1814; *m* 20 June, 1809, *George Leitch b* Kilwinning, Scotland, 4 October, 1778; *d* Auburn, N. Y., 12 October, 1820.
   (48) *George Fleming Leitch.*

11. **Margaret Moffat**[3] *b* Goshen, N. Y., 2 January, 1782; *d* Wallkill, N. Y., 7 November, 1813; *m* 1 March, 1806, *Philip Miller*[44] (son of Philip Miller) *b* New Cornwall, N. Y., 1777;[45] *d* Wallkill, N. Y., 16 September, 1837.
   (49) *John Moffat Miller*
   (50) *Mary Elizabeth Miller*

12. **Maria Moffat**[3] *b* Goshen, N. Y., 22 February, 1784; *d* New Orleans, La., 15 February, 1866; *m* 1 January, 1801, Capt. *Thomas Howard* (mariner) *b* Maryland,

[43]By his first wife, *Hannah Merritt*, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., (*d* New York City, 18 September, 1798), Major Howe had one daughter, *Maria* (*b* 6 January, 1789) who married 23 November, 1805, *John Guion*, and had eleven children. She died 1852.

[44]Philip Miller *m* (2) Ruth Mills (dau. of Jacob Mills) of Wallkill, N. Y., *b* 1786; *d* 4 January, 1862, and had by her Margaret, Margaret Sarah, Wickham, Adaline and Charles. All but Charles died unmarried.

[45]Gravestone at Wallkill Cemetery, Philipsburgh, N. Y.

1771; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 22 February, 1854.[46]

(51) *John Howard* bapt. 23 November, 1801;[47] *d* 12 December, 1807[48]

(52) *George Fleming Howard* bapt. 9 October, 1803;[49] *d* 28 October, 1805[50]

(53) *Eliza Howard* bapt. 5 May, 1806;[49] *d* 6 December, 1806.[51]

(54) *Thomas Howard b* 14 September, 1812;[52] *d* 15 April, 1815[52]

(55) *Thomas Hodgkinson Howard*

13. **Anthony Yelverton Moffat**[3] *b* Goshen, N. Y., 18 January, 1786; *d* Danbury, Conn., 22 August, 1853;[53] *m* (1) Norfolk, Va., 15 January, 1807, *Sarah Amanda Fims Wirling* (dau. of Capt. Robert Wirling and Euphemia Patterson, of Shelburne, N. S.); *m* (2) New York City, 19 June, 1820, *Julia Curtis* (dau. of Abner Curtis and Mary Osborn) *b* 13 December, 1797; *d* 11 February, 1865.

(56) *Robert John Moffat b* 5 March, 1808;[54] *d* New Canaan, Conn., 22 January, 1829[55] *unm*

(57) *Euphemia Maria Moffat*

(58) *Edwin Curtis Moffat*

(59) *Julia Curtis Moffat*

(60) *Anthony Yelverton Moffat b* 25 June, 1826;[42] *d* 30 November, 1826

(61) *Mary Emma Moffat*

(62) *Anthony Yelverton Moffat b* 3 January, 1831; *d* 22 August, 1831

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[46]Gravestone at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[47]Records of St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish, New York.

[48]Records of New York Board of Health.

[49]Records of Duane Street, New York, Methodist Episcopal Church.

[50]New York Gazette and General Advertiser of Thursday, 31 October, 1805.

[51]Same, of Monday, 8 December, 1806.

[52]Records of St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I.

[53]New York Times of Thursday, 25 August, 1853.

[54]Records of Christ Church, New Brunswick, N. J., where he was baptized 15 March, 1811.

[55]New York Spectator of Friday, 30 January, 1829.

14. **John Little Moffat**[3] *b* Goshen, N. Y., 12 February, 1788; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 19 June, 1865; *m* Danbury, Conn., 19 March, 1811, *Hannah Curtis* (dau. of Reuben Curtis and Silence Allen) *b* Danbury, Conn., 28 June, 1792; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 18 January, 1859.
    (63) *John Little Moffat b* New York City, 20 May, 1812; *d* 12 September, 1812
    (64) *Mary Silence Moffat*
    (65) *Adeline Margaret Moffat*
    (66) *John Little Moffat b* New York City, 24 April, 1817; *d* 11 February, 1832
    (67) *Reuben Curtis Moffat*
    (68) *Frances Denton Moffat b* New York City, 18 February, 1821; *d* 22 June, 1822
    (69) *George Fleming Moffat b* New York City, 13 April, 1823; *d* 7 August, 1848, *unm*
    (70) *Anthony Yelverton Moffat b* New York City, 8 February, 1825; *d* 26 May, 1825.
    (71) *Howard Allen Moffat b* New York City, 14 June, 1826; *d* 26 March, 1827
    (72) *Isabella Frances Moffat b* New York City, 23 January, 1828; *d* 26 July, 1828.
    (73) *Juliette Elizabeth Moffat b* New York City, 15 April, 1829; *d* 25 April, 1829.
    (74) *Frederick Moffat b* New York City, 6 November, 1830; *d* 20 November, 1830
    (75) *Eugene Moffat b* New York City, 27 November, 1832; *d* 6 July, 1833.
    (76) *Thomas Howard Moffat*[56] *b* Nacoochie, Ga., 20 March, 1837; *d* Tully, N. Y., 26 April, 1892, *unm*

15. **Julia Ann Moffat**[3] *b* 1782;[57] *d* Philadelphia, Pa., 4 February, 1862;[58] *m* Col. *John Thompson* (a widower) *b* 1774;[58] *d* Philadelphia, Pa., 31 July, 1840.[58] O. S. P.

[56]Thomas Howard Moffat changed his name in early youth to *Howard Fenwick Moffat*, and as such served as an officer in the U. S. Navy throughout the Civil War. He lost an arm while passing the forts at Vicksburg, under Admiral Farragut, and was on the retired list of the Navy at the time of his death.

[57]Records of North Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

[58]Philadelphia Public Ledger of 5 February, 1862.

17. **Abigail Moffat**[3] *d* in Philadelphia, Pa.; *m,* probably in NewYork and in 1816, Capt. *Joseph Christopher Reilly* (mariner) lost at sea†

(77) *Julia E. A. Reilly*

(78) *William Moffat Reilly*[59] *b* 13 March, 1822; *d* Philadelphia, 29 February, 1896, *unm*

(79) *John Thompson Reilly b* 1827; *d* 24 January, 1870, *unm*

18. **John Moffat**[3] *b* 3 August, 1788; *d* New York City, 3 November, 1863; *m* Troy, N. Y., 10 September, 1816,[60] *Rachel Maria Brinckerhoff* (dau. of Isaac Brinckerhoff and Sophia Quackenbos) *b* 25 November, 1793;[61] *d* New York City, 21 September, 1879.

(80) *William Brinckerhoff Moffat*

(81) *Sophia Youngs Moffat*

(82) *Maria Moffat b* 30 March, 1822; *d* New York City, 30 July, 1892, *unm*

(83) *Charlotte Annelia Moffat b* 15 January, 1825; *d* 23 June, 1825.

(84) *Caroline Moffat b* 19 March, 1826; *d* 27 February, 1827

(85) *Caroline Moffat b* 22 February, 1828; *d* 8 April, 1851, *unm*

(86) *John Viele Moffat b* 14 August, 1833; *d* 24 August, 1834

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[59]Gen. William Moffat Reilly was for many years Major General and Commander of the National Guard of Philadelphia. He was a prominent democrat, particularly during the administration of President Pierce, and provided by his will for the erection of an elaborate mausoleum in North Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, upon which he caused the following inscription to be placed:—Erected by General William Moffat Reilly to the memory of his father, Joseph Christopher Reilly; his mother Abigail Moffat Reilly; his brother, Major John Thompson Reilly; Julia Moffat Thompson; Colonel John Thompson; Eliza Moffat Whittier; Frances Moffat Green.

[60]Albany Gazette of 19 September, 1816.

[61]Pearson's Genealogies of the First Settlers in Albany, page 27.

19. **Frances Moffat**[3] bapt. 27 June, 1790;[62] *d* Philadelphia, 1 June, 1826;[63] *m* (prior to 13 April, 1820),[64] *Charles H. Green*†. (None of the descendants of her sister Abigail or of her brother John, know whether or not she left issue.)

20. **Elizabeth Moffat**[3] bapt. 22 April, 1792;[62] *d* New York City, 21 March, 1825;[65] *m* subsequently to 13 April, 1820,[64] Capt. *Elias Whittier* (mariner)† (None of the descendants of her sister Abigail or of her brother John, know whether or not she left issue.)

21. **John Carpenter, M. D.**,[3] *b* 17 April, 1791;[66] *d* New Utrecht, N. Y., 13 September, 1864; *m* New Utrecht, N. Y., 5 June, 1817, *Margaret Smith* (dau. of Hugh Smith and Jane DeNyse) *b* 7 March, 1795;[66] *d* New Utrecht, N. Y., 24 August, 1864.
    (87) *Helen Smith Carpenter b* 25 March, 1819;[66] *d* 19 September, 1819.[66]
    (88) *Jane Stewart Carpenter*
    (89) *Mary Carpenter*
    (90) *Hugh Smith Carpenter*
    (91) *Rima Stewart Carpenter*
    (92) *John Carpenter b* 5 February, 1828;[66] *d* 19 June, 1828.[66]
    (93) *John Carpenter b* 2 April, 1831;[66] *d* 19 August, 1831.[66]

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[62]Bethlehem Church Records, published in Newburgh Hist. Soc. Papers, vol. VI.

[63]The gravestone in St. Peters Church Yard, Philadelphia, recites her age at the time of her death as 26. The intended courtesy of this inscription, however, is apparent from the record of her baptism in Bethlehem Church in old Ulster County, N. Y., which with certainty fixes her age at the time of her death as at least 36.

[64]See last will and testament of her father, William Moffat, dated that day and recorded in New York Surrogate's Office, Liber. 56 of Wills, page 240.

[65]New York Evening Post of Tuesday, 22 March, 1825:

"*Died*: Last evening, of consumption, Eliza, wife of Capt. Elias Whittier, and daughter of the late William Moffat, Esq'r. The friends of the family and of Mr. Charles H. Green are invited to attend her funeral this afternoon at 5 o'clock precisely, from No. 3 Cedar Street, without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance."

The New York City Directory for 1824-1825 shows that Charles H. Green was U. S. Military Store Keeper and resided at 3 Cedar Street.

[66]Gravestone in burial ground of old Dutch Church at New Utrecht.

23. John Shaw Moffat[3] *b* Lansing, N. Y., 25 November, 1814; *d* Hudson, Wis., 7 December, 1902; *m* Dryden, N. Y., 24 January, 1844, *Nancy A. Bennet* (dau. of Phineas Bennet) *b* Ithaca, N. Y., 27 July, 1822; *d* Hudson, Wis., 8 December, 1894.

(94) *Mary Isabella Moffat*

24. Margaret Lovenia Moffat[3] *b* Etna, N. Y., 28 May, 1817; *d* Dryden, N. Y., 1 July, 1864; *m* Etna, N. Y., 13 April, 1842, *Chauncey L. Scott b* Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y., 19 February, 1814; *d* Cortland, N. Y., 27 February, 1895.

(95) *Addison Moffat Scott*

(96) *Eugene H. Scott*

(97) *Phineas Bennet Scott b* Dryden Hill, N. Y., 16 January, 1848; *d* Dryden Hill, N. Y., 30 October, 1861.

(98) *Katharine Ann Scott*

(99) *Daniel John Scott b* Dryden Hill, N. Y., 18 October, 1853; *d* Dryden Hill, N. Y., 20 November, 1861.

(100) *Adelbert Chauncey Scott*

25. William Shaw Moffat[3] *b* Dryden, N. Y., 15 July, 1819; *d* Eau Claire, Wis., 4 September, 1895; *m* (1) Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y., 15 September, 1841, *Laura Maria Blakesley b* 14 October, 1812; *d* Dryden, N. Y., 2 October, 1856; *m* (2) Dryden, N. Y., 16 August, 1859, *Matilda B. Sweetland* (dau. of Col. Bowen Sweetland) *b* Dryden, N. Y., 25 February, 1825; *d* Saugatuck, Mich., 18 December, 1885.

(101) *Thomas Morris Moffat b* 30 December, 1845; *d* 20 September, 1848

(102) *Ellen Elizabeth Moffat*

(103) *Harriet Louisa Moffat*

(104) *Carrie May Moffat*

26. **Samuel Alonzo Moffat**[3] *b* Etna, N. Y., 31 May, 1821; *d* Washington, D. C., 18 September, 1863; *m* (1) Etna, N. Y., 24 November, 1845, *Maria Weaver, b* Etna, N. Y., 8 March, 1822; *d* Etna, N. Y., 21 April, 1847; *m* (2) Hudson, Wis., 22 November, 1859, *Rachel A. Ferrell* (dau. of Cornelius Ferrell and Rachel) bapt Trenton, N. J., 14 April, 1829;[67] *d* Mt. Holly, N. J., 28 July. 1886.[68]

(105) *Florence Maria Moffat*

(106) *Maria Isabella Moffat*

(107) *Samuel Moffat b* Hudson, Wis., 16 October 1862; *d* Elwyn, Penn., 26 February, 1872.

27. **Daniel J. Moffat**[3] *b* Etna, N. Y., 23 July, 1823; *d* Washington, D. C., 6 February, 1907; *m* (1) Wilkesbarre, Penn., 18 September, 1845, *Caroline M. Miller b* 15 September, 1826; *d* 10 April, 1864; *m* (2) Baltimore, Md., 1 May, 1869, *Mary Doremus b* 1 January, 1843; *d* 23 November, 1877; *m* (3) Washington, D. C., 17 June, 1879, *Joanna Williamson b* 2 August, 1859; (living 1907).

(108) *Sarah Frances Moffat*

(109) *Carrie Isabella Moffat*

(110) *William Herbert Moffat*

(111) *Algernon Sydney Moffat*

28. **Isabella S. Moffat**[3] *b* Etna, N. Y., 23 July, 1823; *d* Etna, N. Y., 22 November, 1850; *m* Ithaca, N. Y., 11 September, 1849, *Ezra Weaver b* Etna, N. Y., 21 March, 1817; *d* Etna, N. Y., 25 March, 1887. O. S. P.

29. **Addison Robert Moffat**[3] *b* Etna, N. Y., 31 July, 1825; (living 1907 Los Angeles, Cal.); *m* (1) Kingston, Jamaica, 22 December, 1852, *Sarah Blakeley b* Oberlin, Ohio, 1824; *d* Oberlin, Ohio, 12 March, 1864; *m* (2) New Richmond, Wis., 26 April, 1865, *Marcia M. Edes*

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[67]Records of First Presbyterian Church, Trenton, N. J.

[68]New Jersey Vital Statistics at Trenton. Book 20, p. 58.

b Norridgewock, Me., 27 May, 1828; *d* New Richmond, Wis., 1 April, 1893; *m* (3) Minneapolis, Minn., 5 September, 1894, *Affia Burns b* 27 May, 1839; (living 1907). S. P.

30. **Mary Jane Moffat**[3] *b* Etna, N. Y., 25 October, 1827; (living 1907 Minneapolis, Minn.); *m* River Falls, Wis., 13 May, 1857, *Arthur Young b* Fredonia, N. Y., 30 May, 1829; *d* Prescott, Wis., 21 October, 1904.
    (112) *Francis Moffat Young*
    (113) *Charles Addison Young b* Prescott, Wis., 25 March, 1864; (living 1907) *unm*
    (114) *Mary Edith Young*
    (115) *Arthur Willie Young b* 31 January, 1858; *d* 10 December, 1862.

31. **Mary Pierson**[3] *b* 1 January, 1789; *d* 26 January, 1871; *m* *David Scybolt b* 31 October, 1791; *d* Mt. Hope, Orange Co., N. Y., 26 February, 1832. O. S. P.

32. **Henry Pierson**[3] *b* 17 July, 1791; *d* Hamptonburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., 28 January, 1866; *m* (1) 5 February, 1823, *Mary Shaw b* 26 July, 1801; *d* 20 December, 1853; *m* (2) 28 August, 1856, *Susan Beyea b* 4 February, 1822; (living 1907 Rye, N. Y.)
    (116) *George Pierson*
    (117) *Harriet Pierson b* 5 June, 1825; *d* 20 March, 1826.
    (118) *Martha Pierson b* 26 December, 1826; *d* 4 November, 1833.
    (119) *John Pierson b* 28 October, 1828; *d* 31 October, 1828
    (120) *William Henry Pierson*
    (121) *Sarah Jane Pierson b* 29 July, 1832; *d* 13 January, 1855, *unm*
    (122) *Cornelius Watkins Pierson b* 25 May, 1834; *d* 23 April, 1893, *unm*
    (123) *Silas Pierson b* 23 March, 1837; *d* 26 March, 1837.

33. **Richard Wright Pierson**[3] *b* 17 July, 1791; *d* Wallkill, N. Y., 23 December, 1844; *m* 29 January, 1820, *Martha Corwin* (dau. of Daniel Corwin and Anna Hulse) *b* 1784; *d* 20 April, 1852. O. S. P.

35. **Elizabeth Pierson**[3] *b* 12 June, 1797; *d* Mount Hope, Orange County, N. Y., 20 November, 1864; *m* 13 April, 1828, *William Otis*[69] (son of Capt. Isaac Otis 3rd) *b* 1 March, 1781; *d* 2 February, 1869.
   (124) *Pierson Moffat Otis*
   (125) *Elizabeth Otis b* 1 November, 1830; *d* 8 April, 1835.
   (126) *Galen Otis*
   (127) *Josiah Otis*
   (128) *Henry C. Otis b* 20 March, 1838; (living 1907 Otisville, Orange Co., N. Y.) *unm*
   (129) *Charles H. Otis b* 8 July, 1840; (living 1907 Otisville, Orange Co., N. Y.) *unm*

36. **Silas Gilbert Pierson**[3] *b* 26 February, 1799; *d* Mount Hope, Orange County, N. Y., 6 October, 1842; *m* 2 November, 1830, *Salome B. Cook b* Belchertown, Mass., 28 July, 1804; *d* 1 March, 1892.
   (130) *Frances Moffat Pierson b* 29 March, 1833; *d* 21 October, 1833
   (131) *John Pierson*
   (132) *Harriet Newell Pierson*
   (133) *William H. Pierson b* 20 January, 1841; *d* 3 December, 1842.

41. **George C. Howe**[3] *b* 23 September, 1802; *d* New York City, 4 December, 1841; *m* New York City, 24 May, 1832, *Hester Ann Higgins* (dau. of Michael Higgins and Betty Gregory) *b* 16 July, 1808; *d* 15 March, 1884.
   (134) *Mary C. Howe*
   (135) *Harriet Augusta Howe*
   (136) *Josephine E. Howe*
   (137) *George B. Howe*

[69] William Otis married twice. By his first wife, Clarissa Gale, whom he married 14 April, 1814, (she died in 1826) he had several children.

42. **Margaretta Howe**[3] *b* 22 February, 1804; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 1 December, 1896; *m* New York City 1 August, 1820, *George Washington Dupignac* (son of John Dupignac of New London, Conn.) *b* 22 February, 1800;[70] *d* 25 November, 1879.[70]

(138) *Bezaleel Howe Dupignac*

(139) *Elizabeth Dupignac b* 11 October, 1822; *d* 21 November, 1890. *unm*

(140) *George Washington Dupignac b* 26 March, 1824.†

(141) *Catherine Ann Dupignac b* 18 December, 1825; *d* 15 July, 1886. *unm*

(142) *Theodore Dupignac b* 25 March, 1828.†

(143) *Sarah Dupignac b* 22 June, 1829; *d* 29 July; 1829.

(144) *Emma Dupignac b* 24 June, 1830; *d* 27 August, 1830.

(145) *John Dupignac b* 27 September, 1831; *d* 25 December, 1831.

(146) *Margaretta Howe Dupignac b* 17 March, 1833; (living 1906 Brooklyn, N. Y.) *unm*

(147) *Fannie Dupignac b* 29 April, 1834; *d* 23 June, 1834.

(148) *Franklin Augustus Dupignac b* 20 July, 1835; *d* 12 August, 1836.

(149) *Dora Dupignac b* 10 June, 1836; *d* 28 July, 1836.

(150) *Alonzo Dupignac b* 4 April, 1837; *d* 12 August, 1838.

(151) *Henry Clay Dupignac b* 15 April, 1839; *d* 16 July, 1840.

(152) *Richard Corwin Pierson Dupignac b* 18 November, 1840; d 27 July, 1870, *unm*

(153) *Almira Dupignac*

(154) *Adelaide Morse Dupignac*

[70]Records of Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

(155) *Edwin Augustus Dupignac b* 22 December, 1845; (living 1906 Brooklyn, N. Y.) *unm*

(156) *Josephine Dupignac b* 1 February, 1849; *d* 20 June, 1849.

43. **Rev. John Moffat Howe, M. D.,**[3] *b* 23 January, 1806; *d* Passaic, N. J., 5 February, 1885; *m* (1) New York City, 31 October, 1838, *Mary Mason* (dau. of Rev. Thomas Mason and Mary W. Morgan) *b* New York City, 10 August, 1818; *d* 15 October, 1841; *m* (2) New York City, 14 September, 1843, *Ann W. Morgan* (dau. of John Morgan and Elizabeth Chambers) *b* Philadelphia, Penn., 18 March, 1815; *d* 19 October, 1844; *m* (3) New York City, 7 May, 1846, *Emeline Barnard Jenkins* (dau. of Barzillai Jenkins and Susan Barnard) *b* Hudson, N. Y., 6 April, 1821; *d* Passaic, N. J., 20 March, 1906.

(157) *Frances Ramadge Howe*

(158) *Mary Mason Howe b* New York City, 10 October, 1841; *d* New York City, 20 November, 1841

(159) *John Morgan Howe*

(160) *George Rowland Howe*

(161) *Edwin Jenkins Howe*

(162) *Charles Mortimer Howe*

(163) *Ella Louise Howe*

(164) *Emeline Jenkins Howe*

(165) *Susan Elanora Howe*

46. **Catherine Howe**[3] *b* 21 September, 1812; *d* Mamaroneck, N. Y., 4 March, 1883; *m* 11 October, 1831, *Samuel R. Spelman* (son of Phineas Spelman and Phebe) *b* 29 June, 1809; *d* Mamaroneck, N. Y., 22 April, 1885.

(166) *Jane Augusta Spelman*

(167) *Helena Wakona Spelman b* 5 September, 1834; *d* 30 July, 1836.

(168) *Mary Wakona Spelman*

47. **Bezaleel Howe**[3] *b* New York City, 17 August, 1815; *d* Goshen, N. Y., 18 January, 1858; *m* 5 August, 1838, *Jane Cordelia Frank*[71] (dau. of Jacob Frank and Mary Barnet) *b* New York City, 18 May, 1820; *d* Abington, Conn., 5 September, 1886.
(169) *Jacob Frank Howe*

48. **George Fleming Leitch**[4] *b* Auburn, N. Y., 11 July, 1811; *d* Skaneateles, N. Y., 28 February, 1855; *m* 16 September, 1833, *Catherine Hyde* (dau. of Daniel Kellogg Hyde) *b* Skaneateles, N. Y., 27 July, 1814; *d* Skaneateles, N. Y., 3 October, 1862.
(170) *Daniel Kellogg Leitch*
(171) *Laura Kellogg Leitch b* 21 January, 1837; *d* 24 July, 1851
(172) *George Fleming Leitch b* 25 April, 1843; *d* Skaneateles, N. Y., 21 February, 1877, *unm*
(173) *Catherine Williams Leitch b* 10 November, 1845; *d* 12 November, 1861.
(174) *David Hyde Leitch b* 21 April, 1848†
(175) *Lawrence Leitch b* 8 November, 1851; *d* 17 February, 1862

49. **John Moffat Miller**[4] *b* 28 November, 1806; *d* Crooked Creek, Indiana, 28 October, 1876; *m* 26 October, 1833, *Sarah Jane Smith b* 9 December, 1812; *d* 3 October, 1887.
(176) *Adeline Miller*
(177) *Philip Grant Miller*
(178) *Harriet Miller*
(179) *Henry Clay Miller*

50. **Mary Elizabeth Miller**[4] *b* 13 August, 1809; *d* 23 May, 1889; *m* Wallkill, Orange Co., N. Y., 28 February, 1828, *Harry Houston b* Scotchtown, Orange Co., N. Y., 3 August, 1805; *d* Detroit, Mich., 23 July, 1854.

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[71]Jane Cordelia Frank *m* (2) at Goshen, N. Y., 19 December, 1860, William Farrington Sharpe, of Goshen.

(180) *Margaret Houston, b* Phillipsburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., 16 January, 1829; (living 1908 North Hackensack, N. J.) *unm*
(181) *Julia Ruth Houston*
(182) *Maria Howard Houston*
(183) *Adeline Miller Houston*
(184) *Jane Harriet Houston*
(185) *Henry Houston b* Middletown, N. Y., 28 February, 1846; *d* 28 April, 1846.
(186) *Samuel Houston*

55. **Thomas Hodgkinson Howard**[4] *b* Hempstead, N. Y., 20 December, 1815;[19] *d* San Antonio, Texas, 26 January, 1884, *m* (1) New Orleans, La., 23 June, 1847, *Sarah Adelaide Harper* (dau. of Thomas Baron Harper and Harriet Brown) *b* 1826; *d* New Orleans, La., 1 March, 1852; *m* (2) Brooklyn, N. Y., 15 November, 1854, *Annie McLean Gerard* (dau. of Robert I. Gerard) *b* New York City, 11 September, 1833; *d* New Orleans, La., 12 February, 1901.

(187) *Emma Marie Howard b* New Orleans, 7 April, 1848; *d* 8 April, 1883 *unm*
(188) *Harriett May Howard b* New Orleans, 28 February, 1850; *d* 23 October, 1859.
(189) *Innocence Howard b* New Orleans, 20 February, 1852; *d* 21 February, 1852
(190) *Sarah Harriet Adelaide Harper Howard b* New Orleans, 14 September, 1855; *d* 21 July, 1856
(191) *Sidney Howard b* New Orleans, 29 January, 1857; *d* 29 October, 1859
(192) *Gerard Howard*
(193) *Leigh Howard*
(194) *Earl Howard b* New Orleans, 2 October, 1864; *d* 4 May, 1903.
(195) *Lulu Howard*
(196) *Fay Howard*
(197) *Chorley Howard b* New Orleans, 20 June, 1871; (living 1905 Chicago, Ill.) *unm.*

57. **Euphemia Maria Moffat**[4] *b* 29 December, 1810; bapt. Christ Church, New Brunswick, N. J., 15 March, 1811; *d* 12 December, 1902; *m* New York City, 3 February, 1828,[72] *John Shatzel b* 9 April, 1804; *d* 28 January, 1841.
    (198) *Anna Matilda Shatzel b* 8 November, 1829; (living 1905 Lake City, Minn.) *unm*
    (199) *William Shatzel b* 1 January, 1833; *d* 2 November, 1857, *unm*
    (200) *John W. Shatzel b* 13 March, 1836; *d* 30 May, 1871, *unm*

58. **Edwin Curtis Moffat**[4] *b* Goshen, N. Y., 28 April, 1821; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 7 January, 1860; *m* New York City, 19 September, 1848, *Lucinda Foshay*[73] (dau. of Andrew Foshay) *b* 25 November, 1831; (living 1905)
    (201) *Caroline Halsey Moffat*
    (202) *Mary Curtis Moffat*
    (203) *Anthony Yelverton Moffat b* 12 July, 1852; *d* 12 September, 1854[74]
    (204) *Edwin Curtis Moffat*
    (205) *Julia Curtis Moffat*
    (206) *Euphemia Shatzel Moffat b* 11 August, 1858; (living 1905 Brooklyn, N. Y.) *unm*

59. **Julia Curtis Moffat**[4] *b* 12 August, 1822; *d* 19 August 1871; *m* 21 October, 1847, *August Henry Kümmel b* 13 April, 1820; *d* 23 November, 1872
    (207) *Emma Curtis Kümmel b* 28 February, 1852; *d* Williamsville, N. Y., 20 February, 1903 *unm*
    (208) *Mary Halsey Kümmel*

61. **Mary Emma Moffat**[4] *b* 24 May, 1829; (living 1905 Youngstown, Ohio); *m* 10 April, 1851, *Levi Osborne* (son of White Osborne and Margaret) *b* 27 January,

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[72] New York Spectator of Friday, 8 February, 1828.
[73] Lucinda Foshay *m* (2) Brooklyn, N. Y., 15 August 1880, James D. Rockwell.
[74] New York Times of Wednesday, 13 September, 1854.

1824; (living 1905 Younsgtown, Ohio).

(209) *Julia Margarett Osborne b* 14 January, 1852; (living 1905 Youngstown, Ohio) *unm*

(210) *George Shephard Osborne*

(211) *Augusta Kümmel Osborne*

(212) *Emma Lena Osborne*

64. **Mary Silence Moffat**[4] *b* New York City, 16 July, 1813; *d* New York City, 26 May, 1880; *m* New York City, 6 May, 1840; *John Allen* (son of Cushing Allen and Elizabeth Trevette) *b* Bath, Maine, 4 September, 1802; *d* New York City, 22 January, 1887.

(213) *Arthur Moffat Allen*

(214) *Charles Doughty Allen*

(215) *Bessie Trevette Allen b* New York City, 18 March, 1846; *d* 10 April, 1864 *unm*

(216) *Mary Cushing Allen b* New York City, 31 December, 1847; *d* 14 May, 1855.

(217) *John Little Moffat Allen*

65. **Adeline Margaret Moffat**[4] *b* New York City, 19 June, 1815; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 15 July, 1880; *m* New York City, 8 June, 1841, *Joseph T. Curtis,* M. D. (son of Thomas Curtis and Esther Bennett) *b* 29 January, 1815; *d* 13 November, 1857.

(218) *Jessie Curtis*

(219) *Gram Curtis*

(220) *Frank Curtis*

(221) *Ernest Curtis*

67. **Rueben Curtis Moffat,** M. D.[4] *b* Ithaca, N. Y., 11 December, 1818; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 August, 1894; *m* Newark, N. J., 15 April, 1852, *Elizabeth Virginia Barclay* (dau. of George Brinley Barclay and Abigail Shaw) *b* Cranbury, N. J., 28 February, 1822; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 26 May, 1892.

(222) *John Little Moffat*

(223) *George Barclay Moffat*

(224) *Edgar Victor Moffat*

(225) *Ada Moffat*
(226) *Lillian Moffat b* 20 August, 1859; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 11 February, 1860.
(227) *R. Burnham Moffat*
(228) *Mabel Moffat b* 26 March, 1863; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 30 July, 1863.
(229) *Willie Partridge Moffat b* 21 March, 1865; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 21 March, 1865.

77. **Julia E. A. Reilly**[4] *b* 9 February, 1817;[75] *d* 3 June, 1900;[75] *m* 15 October, 1837, *William Saffin d* 6 August, 1862.[75]
(230) *Jane Eliza Saffin*

80. **William Brinckerhoff Moffat,** M. D.[4] *b* New York City, 17 March, 1818; *d* New York City, 11 April, 1862; *m* New York City 1 July, 1854,[76] *Julia Augusta Mitchell* (dau. of Robert Mitchell) *b* 1831; *d* New York City 3 September, 1866.[77]
(231) *Cora Moffat*
(232) *Myra Moffat b* New York City 7 August, 1856; (living 1908 New York City) *unm*

81. **Sophia Youngs Moffat**[4] *b* New York City, 21 December, 1819; *d* Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., 13 January, 1865; *m* 18 October, 1842, *John Minthorne Quackenbos* (son of Mangel M. Quackenbos and Juliana Maria) *b* 10 July, 1817; *d* Greenwich, Conn., 23 October, 1895.
(233) *Sophia Moffat Quackenbos*
(234) *Mangel Minthorne Quackenbos b* 3 October, 1845; *d* 6 June, 1849.
(235) *Ida Louisa Quackenbos b* 5 July, 1847; *d* 28 July, 1851
(236) *John Minthorne Quackenbos*
(237) *Charles Youngs Quackenbos b* 26 October, 1854; *d* 3 May, 1857.

[75] Gravestone at Ronaldson Cemetery, Philadelphia.
[76] New York Times of Tuesday, 4 July, 1854.
[77] New York Times of Wednesday, 5 September, 1866. Also, records of Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

88. **Jane Stewart Carpenter**[4] *b* New Utrecht, N. Y., 24 February, 1821; *d* 31 December, 1884; *m* New Utrecht, N. Y., 18 April, 1842, *Cornelius Hanford Schapps,* M. D. *b* 24 July, 1817; *d* New York City, 18 September, 1899.
   (238) *Margaret Carpenter Schapps b* 1 April, 1843; (living 1907 Duxbury, Mass.) *unm*
   (239) *Elizabeth Louise Schapps b* 1 July, 1845; *d* 6 November, 1869 *unm*
   (240) *Mary Thompson Schapps b* 8 March, 1847; *d* 11 July, 1851
   (241) *Jane Anne Smith Schapps b* 22 October, 1849; (living 1907 Brooklyn, N. Y.,) *unm*
   (242) *Rima Stewart Schapps b* 25 May, 1852; *d* 14 August, 1853.
   (243) *Marion Cornelia Schapps*
   (244) *John Carpenter Schapps*
   (245) *Helen Rosalie Stewart Schapps*

89. **Mary Carpenter**[4] *b* New Utrecht, N. Y., 26 October, 1822; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 15 August, 1887; *m* New Utrecht, N. Y., 28 October, 1846, *Rev. Alexander Ramsey Thompson, D. D., b* New York City, 16 October, 1822; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 7 February, 1895.
   (246) *Janette Nexson Thompson b* 8 December, 1847; *d* 20 July, 1904 *unm*
   (247) *John Carpenter Thompson b* 8 December, 1849; *d* 7 August, 1851
   (248) *Mary Carpenter Thompson b* 3 November, 1851; (living 1907 Brooklyn, N. Y.) *unm*
   (249) *Alexander Ramsey Thompson*
   (250) *Margaret Carpenter Thompson*
   (251) *William Robert Thompson*
   (252) *Hugh Carpenter Thompson b* 10 January, 1860; *d* 21 December, 1861
   (253) *Charles Johnson Thompson b* 13 February, 1862; *d* 13 February, 1862.

90. Rev. Hugh Smith Carpenter, D. D.[4] *b* New Utrecht, N. Y., 5 June, 1824; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 15 March, 1899; *m* Milford, Penn., 12 November, 1845,[78] *Louisa Brodhead* (dau. of John Heiner Brodhead and Louisa Ross) *b* Milford, Penn., 25 August, 1825;[78] *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 April, 1889.[79]

(254) *John Carpenter b* 17 August, 1846;[80] *d* 6 February, 1847[80]
(255) *Louisa Carpenter*
(256) *Hugh Smith Carpenter b* 4 December, 1849;[80] *d* 7 October, 1853.[80]
(257) *Alexander Thompson Carpenter b* 14 September, 1850;[81] *d* 2 June, 1894 *unm*
(258) *Ernest Carpenter b* 11 January, 1853;[82] *d* 27 October, 1878[82] *unm*
(259) *Roswell H. Carpenter*
(260) *Margaret Carpenter b* 6 August, 1859;[83] *d* 22 February, 1864.[83]
(261) *Augustus Brodhead Carpenter b* 4 March, 1863;[84] *d* 10 December, 1863.[84]

91. Rima Stewart Carpenter[4] *b* New Utrecht, N. Y., 16 May, 1826; *d* New York City 2 August, 1878;[85] *m* New Utrecht, N. Y., 21 September, 1853,[86] *Gillette Alvord Clarke* (son of George S. Clarke and Louise Alvord)[87] *b* 1827;[88] *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 16 September, 1858.[88] O. S. P.

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[78]History of Wayne, Pike and Monroe Counties, Penn., page 674.
[79]New York Times of Thursday, 11 April, 1889.
[80]Gravestone in the yard of the old Dutch Church at New Utrecht, now a part of the Borough of Brooklyn City of New York.
[81]Records of the Canal Street, New York City, Presbyterian Church.
[82]New York Times of Tuesday, 29 October, 1878.
[83]New York Times of Tuesday, 23 February, 1864.
[84]New York Times of Saturday, 12 December, 1863.
[85]New York Times of Sunday, 4 August, 1878.
[86]New York Times of Friday, 23 September, 1853.
[87]Stiles History of Windsor, Conn.
[88]New York Times of Saturday, 18 September, 1858.

94. **Mary Isabella Moffat**[4] *b* Dryden, N. Y., 13 October, 1844; (living 1908 Hudson, Wis.); *m* Hudson, Wis., 26 December, 1871, *Thomas Hughes b* Liverpool, Eng., 31 May, 1848; (living 1908 Hudson, Wis.).
    (262) *Thomas Moffat Hughes b* Hudson, Wis., 20 August, 1873; (living 1908) *unm*
    (263) *John Moffat Hughes b* Hudson, Wis., 26 August, 1878; (living 1908) *unm*

95. **Addison Moffat Scott**[4] *b* Etna, N. Y., 20 February, 1843; (living 1908 Charleston, West Va.); *m* New York City, 14 November, 1907, *Florence Jeroloman* (dau. of John Jeroloman) *b* 26 December, 1876; (living 1908) S. P.

96. **Eugene H. Scott**[4] *b* Dryden Hill, N. Y., 26 July, 1845; (living 1907 Cortland, N. Y.); *m* (1) Etna, N. Y., 20 December, 1866, *Emma J. Morgan b* Dryden, N. Y., 10 June, 1846; *d* Danby, N. Y., 12 February, 1873; *m* (2) Springport, Cayuga Co., N. Y., 22 December, 1874, *Joanna L. Lowry b* Springport, N. Y., 11 May, 1840; (living 1907)
    (264) *Cora Belle Scott b* 15 September, 1867; *d* 13 June, 1870
    (265) *Katie Romelia Scott b* 3 February, 1869; *d* 2 June, 1870.
    (266) *Margaret Lovenia Scott*
    (267) *Edith Mary Scott b* Dryden, N. Y., 26 April, 1872; *d* Syracuse, N. Y., 17 August, 1893 *unm*
    (268) *James Chauncey Scott b* 14 October, 1875; *d* 27 December, 1875.
    (269) *Maria Lowry Scott b* Cortland, N. Y., 30 May, 1878; (living 1907 Cortland, N. Y.) *unm*
    (270) *Virginia Lewis Scott*

98. **Katharine Ann Scott**[4] *b* Dryden Hill, N. Y., 14 May, 1850; (living 1908 Cortland, N. Y.); *m* Dryden Hill, N. Y., 26 December, 1888, *Almon Sanders b* Cortland, N. Y., 27 December, 1843; (living 1908) Cortland, N. Y.). S. P.

100. Adelbert Chauncey Scott[4] *b* Dryden, N. Y., 5 July, 1859; living 1908 Cortland, N. Y.); *m* Cortland, N. Y., 26 December, 1883, *Flora Curtis b* Cortland, N. Y., 9 September, 1854; (living 1908 Cortland, N. Y.).

(271) *Clara Isabella Scott b* 28 February, 1886; *d* 18 March, 1892

(272) *William Addison Scott b* Dryden Hill, N. Y., 6 May, 1889; (living 1908)

(273) *Harold Curtis Scott b* Dryden, N. Y., 1 November, 1897; (living 1908).

102. Ellen Elizabeth Moffat[4] *b* 3 January, 1848; (living 1908 Eau Claire, Wis.); *m* 24 June, 1886, *Julius Granger Ingram b* 31 May, 1832; (living 1908 Eau Claire, Wis.).

(274) *Margaret Moffat Ingram b* 18 January, 1888; (living 1908)

103. Harriet Louisa Moffat[4] *b* 30 May, 1855; (living 1905 Saugatuck, Mich.); *m* 14 September, 1876, *Charles E. Bird b* 24 April, 1855; (living 1905 Saugatuck, Mich.)

(275) *Harry Moffat Bird*

(276) *Charles E. Bird b* 30 November, 1879; (living 1905) *unm*

(277) *Helen Bird b* 9 January, 1888; *d* 2 January, 1889.

(278) *Hazel Laura Bird b* 14 June, 1891; (living 1905)

(279) *Carey Hanchett Bird b* 1 June, 1894; (living 1905)

(280) *Alita Bird b* 25 November, 1897; (living 1905)

(281) *John Moffat Bird b* 29 November, 1899; (living 1905)

104. Carrie May Moffat[4] *b* 29 June, 1865; (living 1905 Sault Ste Marie, Mich.); *m* 12 October, 1886, *Arthur MacMillan b* St. Joseph, Mich., 17 November, 1865; (living 1905 Sault Ste Marie, Mich.).

(282) *Arthur Samuel MacMillan b* Tacoma, Wash., 25 September, 1891; (living 1905)

(283) *May Ruth MacMillan b* Kalamazoo, Mich., 30 March, 1897; (living 1905)

(284) *Carrie Mabel MacMillan b* Sault Ste Marie, Mich., 1 July, 1905; (living 1905)

105. Florence Maria Moffat[4] *b* Etna, N. Y., 5 September, 1846; *d* Sault Ste Marie, Mich., 26 June, 1886; *m* Etna, N. Y., 26 June, 1873, *Elon J. Hall b* Almont, Mich., 23 December, 1845; *d* Sault Ste Marie, Mich., 26 December, 1905.

(285) *Nelson Alonzo Hall*

(286) *Fred Moffat Hall b* St. Clair, Mich., 16 June, 1882; (living 1906) *unm*

106. Maria Isabella Moffat[4] *b* River Falls, Wis., 14 February, 1861; (living 1906 Hopewell, N. J.); *m* (as Maria Van Horne) at Trenton, N. J., 13 April, 1903,[89] *John J. Beatty.*†

108. Sarah Frances Moffat[4] *b* Dryden, N. Y., 4 July, 1847; (living 1905 Washington, D. C.); *m* Washington, D. C., 17 December, 1868, *John A. Van Doren b* 22 July, 1843; *d* 11 May, 1894.

(287) *William Addison Van Doren*

(288) *Carrie Aletta Van Doren*

(289) *Charles Lansing Van Doren*

(290) *Emma May Van Doren b* Washington, D. C., 10 October, 1882; (living 1905 Washington, D. C.) *unm*

109. Carrie Isabella Moffat[4] *b* Dryden, N. Y., 4 February, 1849; (living 1905 Washington, D. C.); *m* Washington, D. C., 16 July, 1870, *Francis Fleishell b* Baltimore, Md., 1 March, 1844; (living 1905). S. P.

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[89]Bureau of Vital Statistics, Trenton, N. J. Rachel A. Ferrell, mother of Maria Isabella Moffat, had a sister Maria who married a Van Horne.

110. **William Herbert Moffat**[4] *b* 9 January, 1852; *d* 30 May, 1901; *m* 7 January, 1871, *Susan Frances Callan b* Washington, D. C., 22 November, 1854; (living 1906 Bladensburg, Md.).[90]

(291) *Herbert John Moffat*
(292) *William Addison Moffat*
(293) *Paul Chester Moffat b* 19 August, 1876; (living 1906) *unm*
(294) *Albert Grace Moffat*
(295) *Daisy Bertha Moffat*
(296) *Susie May Moffat*
(297) *Arthur Louis Moffat*
(298) *Lily Moffat b* 11 April, 1887; (living 1906) *unm*
(299) *Raymond E. Moffat b* 12 June, 1889; (living 1906 Washington, D. C.)
(300) *Edith Grace Moffat b* 27 February, 1892; (living 1906)
(301) *Louisa Estelle Moffat b* 18 January, 1895; (living 1906)
(302) *Elsie Wells Moffat b* 23 June, 1897; (living 1906).

111. **Algernon Sydney Moffat**[4] *b* 22 December, 1871; (living 1905); *m* 15 September, 1890, *Rosina Kirk b* 12 September, 1871; (living 1905)

(303) *Grace M. Moffat b* 15 July, 1891; *d* 19 April, 1905.
(304) *Daniel J. Moffat b* 24 February, 1893; (living 1906)
(305) *Bertha E. Moffat b* 31 December, 1902; (living 1906)

112. **Francis Moffat Young**[4] *b* Prescott, Wis., 4 November, 1860; (living 1905); *m* Prescott, Wis., 3 December, 1884, *Alice Lewis Wheeler b* 20 May, 1861; (living 1905).

[90]Susan Frances Callan *m* (2) Robert L. Reed of Bladensburg Md.

(306) *Edith Lewis Young b* Prescott, Wis., 30 August, 1888; (living 1905)

(307) *Francis Arthur Young b* Minneapolis, Minn., 7 August, 1891; (living 1905)

114. Mary Edith Young[4] *b* Prescott, Wis., 21 July, 1866; (living 1905 Minneapolis, Minn.); *m* Minneapolis, Minn., 23 January, 1901, *John Hislop b* Waterloo Co., Ontario, 10 February, 1856; *d* Chicago, Ill., 22 February, 1901. S. P.

116. George Pierson[4] *b* Hamptonburg, Orange Co., N. Y., 1 January, 1824; *d* Campbell Hall, Orange Co., N. Y., 2 December, 1908; *m* 20 December, 1848, *Mary Elizabeth Thompson b* Hamptonburg, N. Y., 18 January, 1822; *d* Hamptonburg, N. Y., 5 November, 1895.

(308) *Mary Kate Pierson*

(309) *Sarah Jennie Pierson b* 18 August, 1855; *d* 21 April, 1861.

(310) *George Murray Pierson*

(311) *Margaret Anna Pierson*

120. William Henry Pierson[4] *b* Hamptonburg, Orange Co., N. Y., 28 April, 1830; *d* 21 April, 1904; *m* 1 October, 1862, *Elizabeth Bull b* Hamptonburg, N. Y., 19 October, 1841; (living 1907 Campbell Hall, Orange Co., N. Y.)

(312) *Henry Pierson b* 30 September, 1863; *d* 3 November, 1893 *unm*

(313) *Susan Pierson*

(314) *Lucile Pierson*

(315) *Jane Bull Pierson b* 12 July 1875; (living 1907 Campbell Hall, N. Y.) *unm*

124. Pierson Moffat Otis[4] *b* 23 November, 1829; (living 1907 Bloomingburgh, Sullivan Co., N. Y.); *m* 21 January, 1868, *Elizabeth G. Evans b* 13 May, 1842; (living 1907)

(316) *William Pierson Otis b* 9 March, 1869; (living 1907 Bloomingburgh, N. Y.) *unm*

(317) *Bertha Louise Otis b* 11 September, 1871; (living 1907 Bloomingburgh, N. Y.) *unm*

126. Galen Otis[4] *b* 18 March, 1833; (living 1907 Howells, Orange Co., N. Y.); *m* 6 October, 1863, *Martha S. Dolson* (dau. of Theophilus Dolson and Cecilia Hathaway) *b* Dolsontown, Orange Co., N. Y., 26 September, 1841; (living 1907)

(318) *Elizabeth Otis b* 31 July, 1864; (living 1907 Bloomfield, N. J.)

(319) *Frederick Pierson Otis b* 17 December, 1865; (living 1907 Chico, Cal.) *unm*

(320) *Josephine Hathaway Otis b* 11 January, 1868; *d* 9 April, 1872

(321) *Galen Otis b* 20 April, 1870; *d* 3 February, 1872.

(322) *Grace Otis*

127. Josiah Otis[4] *b* 17 March, 1835; *d* 18 August, 1895; *m* (1) at Howells, Orange Co., N. Y., 31 October, 1861, *Mary E. Bertholf b* Howells, N. Y., 2 May, 1841; *d* 11 May, 1869; *m* (2) at Howells, N. Y., 26 October, 1870; *Elizabeth Wickham Bertholf b* Howells, N. Y., 2 September, 1851; (living 1907 Chester, Orange Co., N. Y.)

(323) *Sophia P. Otis*

(324) *John B. Otis*

(325) *Mary E. Otis b* 31 July, 1866; (living 1907 Florida, N. Y.) *unm*

(326) *Wilmot Otis*

(327) *Lona Otis*

(328) *Charlie Otis b* 21 July, 1874; *d* 15 September, 1874.

(329) *Clara C. Otis b* 3 September, 1875; (living 1907 Chester, N. Y.) *unm*

(330) *Estelle Otis b* 22 December, 1878; (living 1907 Chester, N. Y.) *unm*

(331) *Daisy Otis*

131. John Pierson[4] *b* 13 September, 1834; (living 1907 Otisville, Orange Co., N. Y.); *m* (1) 30 December, 1863, *Elizabeth Y. Halsey b* 8 September, 1837; *d* 20 December, 1872; *m* (2) 26 November, 1873, *Hannah Elizabeth Harlow b* 2 August, 1845; *d* 5 August, 1883; *m* (3) 4

September, 1889, *Sarah Elizabeth White* (widow of John Vail Harlow) *b* 2 February, 1844; (living 1907).

(332) *Silas Gilbert Pierson*

(333) *Frank Halsey Pierson b* 23 January, 1868; (living 1907) *unm*

(334) *John Moffat Pierson b* 15 September, 1869; (living 1907) *unm*

(335) *Helen Garthwaite Pierson*

(336) *Corlinda Bartlett Pierson b* 14 October, 1876; (living 1907) *unm*

(337) *Salome Cook Pierson b* 30 March, 1880; (living 1907) *unm*

(338) *Susan Corwin Pierson b* 22 March, 1882; (living 1907) *unm*

132. Harriet Newell Pierson[4] *b* 2 September, 1837; *d* 20 July, 1897; *m* 4 November, 1857, *Alsop W. Dodge b* 5 January, 1834; (living 1907 Middletown, N. Y.)

(339) *Algernon Sidney Dodge b* 8 July, 1860; (living 1907) *unm*

(340) *Gilbert Pierson Dodge b* 19 September, 1862; (living 1907) *unm*

(341) *Allie C. Dodge* (a son) *b* 5 January, 1870; *d* 29 May, 1871

134. Mary C. Howe[4] *b* 28 July, 1833; (living 1906 Brooklyn, N. Y.); *m* (1) 15 September, 1853, *Henry L. Weller* (son of Henry Weller and Sally Sears) *b* Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y., 22 January, 1826; *d* Montgomery, N. Y., 15 October, 1853; *m* (2) 17 June, 1858, *Charles Widdifield* (son of William Widdifield and Elizabeth Brittan) *b* Philadelphia, Penn., 5 July, 1820; *d* New York City, 17 September, 1869.

(342) *Florence Widdifield*

135. Harriet Augusta Howe[4] *b* 16 December, 1835; *d* 8 August, 1892; *m* Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 April, 1862, *William James Gilbert b* 27 April, 1814; *d* 11 May, 1884.

(343) *Benjamin Howe Gilbert*

(344) *George Cooper Gilbert*
(345) *William Higgins Gilbert b* Georgetown, Conn., 1 June, 1868; (living 1906) *unm*
(346) *Elizabeth J. Gilbert*
(347) *Hester Ann Gilbert b* Georgetown, Conn., 19 April, 1872; (living 1906) *unm*

136. Josephine E. Howe[4] *b* 30 May, 1838; (living 1906 Dorchester, Mass.); *m* 27 June, 1859, *Eber Whitmore b* 20 January, 1820; *d* 29 September, 1888.
(348) *Clara Whitmore*
(349) *Frederick B. Whitmore b* 18 December, 1861; (living 1906) *unm*
(350) *Albert H. Whitmore*
(351) *Edward K. Whitmore b* 20 February, 1872; (living 1906) *unm*
(352) *Eber Whitmore b* 30 May, 1868; *d* 20 February, 1870

137. George B. Howe[4] *b* 5 October, 1841; *d* New York City, 9 December, 1905; *m* 28 April, 1865, *Julia Andrews b* 22 March, 1848; (living 1906 New York City).
(353) *Josephine E. Howe b* 1 January, 1867; (living 1906) *unm*
(354) *Walter B. Howe b* 22 February, 1869; *d* 18 June, 1869
(355) *Mortimer B. Howe b* 7 April, 1871; *d* 20 July, 1892 *unm*
(356) *Ethel J. Howe*

138. Bezaleel Howe Dupignac[4] *b* 13 May, 1821; *d* 17 October, 1887; *m* 16 February, 1879, *Rosa Henrietta Stephanie Hemse b* 27 January, 1857; (living 1906 Newark, N. J.)
(357) *Bezaleel Howe Dupignac b* 14 March, 1880; (living 1906 Newark, N. J.) *unm*
(358) *Eugene P. Dupignac b* 27 October, 1886; (living 1906 Newark, N. J.)

153. **Almira Dupignac**[4] *b* 17 February, 1842; *d* 10 July, 1905; *m* 20 March, 1872, *George W. Van Buskirk b* 24 June, 1844; *d* 16 March, 1906. O. S. P.

154. **Adelaide Morse Dupignac**[4] *b* 15 April, 1843; (living 1906); *m* 24 November, 1859, *George Henry Holbrook* b 1838; *d* Woodside, Newark, N. J., 28 October, 1883.

(359) *Frank Howard Holbrook b* 17 October, 1860; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 October, 1862.

(360) *William Henry Holbrook b* 8 December, 1862; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 5 June, 1865.

(361) *George Henry Holbrook b* 1 January, 1865; *m* and living 1906†

(362) *Anna Maria Holbrook b* 29 August, 1867; *d* Newark, N. J., 21 January, 1888 *unm*

(363) *Wellington B. Holbrook b* 15 February, 1869; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 July, 1869

(364) *Almira D. Holbrook b* 20 January, 1871; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 23 July, 1872.

(365) *Florence Louise Holbrook b* 31 March, 1873; (living 1906) *unm*

(366) *Arthur Huyser Holbrook b* 15 December, 1881; (living 1906) *unm*

157. **Frances Ramadge Howe**[4] *b* New York City, 10 August, 1839; *d* 7 April, 1869; *m* 18 September, 1859, *Rev. John Andrew Munroe* (son of Rev. Jonathan Munroe and Matilda Keiser) *b* Annapolis, Md., 15 June, 1834 *d* 30 October, 1897.

(367) *Francis Howe Munroe*

(368) *Harry Keiser Munroe*

(369) *Milbourne Munroe*

(370) *George Rowland Munroe*

(371) *Clinton Munroe b* Newark, N. J., 29 November, 1873; (living 1906) *unm*

(372) *John Herbert Munroe b* Port Jervis, N. Y., 19 January, 1877; *d* 13 March, 1877.

(373) *Percy Munroe b* Patterson, N. J., 8 October, 1878; *d* 15 December, 1878.

159. **John Morgan Howe, M. D.**[4] *b* New York City, 19 October, 1844; (living 1909 New York City); *m* Patterson, N. J., 17 October, 1866, *Emma Roe* (dau. of David Roe and Emma Eliza Blois) *b* 31 October, 1841; *d* 28 September, 1904.
   (374) *Grace Howe b* Passaic, N. J., 13 April, 1868; (living 1909 New York City) *unm*
   (375) *Ethel Howe*
   (376) *Bertha Howe b* Passaic, N. J., 9 March, 1872; *d* 19 March, 1875
   (377) *Morgan Roe Howe*
   (378) *Alma Howe* b Asbury Park, N. J., 17 July, 1881; (living 1909 New York City) *unm*

160. **George Rowland Howe**[4] *b* New York City, 21 October, 1847; (living 1906 Newark, N. J.); *m* Homer, N. Y., 11 June, 1879, *Louisa Anna Barber* (dau. of Paris Barber and Jane Eno) *b* 11 January, 1854; (living 1906).
   (379) *George Rowland Howe b* Newark, N. J., 20 December, 1880; *d* 26 September, 1881.
   (380) *Herbert Barber Howe b* Newark, N. J., 25 October, 1882; (living 1906) *unm*
   (381) *Ruth Eno Howe b* Newark, N. J., 22 April, 1886; (living 1906) *unm*

161. **Edwin Jenkins Howe, M. D.**[4] *b* Orange, N. J., 2 July, 1849; *d* 14 March, 1905; *m* Passaic, N. J., 18 November, 1875, *Sarah Louise Simmons* (dau. of Henry P. Simmons and Sarah Van Wagoner Shelp) *b.* Passaic, N. J., 26 November, 1848; *d* Morris Plains, N. J., 2 July, 1906. O. S. P.

162. **Charles Mortimer Howe**[4] *b* New York City, 1 May, 1851; (living 1909 Passaic, N. J.); *m* Bath, N. Y., 12 October, 1876, *Margaret Ida Canfield* (dau. of Caleb Augustus Canfield and Sarah Hall Withington) *b* 14 September, 1854; (living 1906).
   (382) *Edith Howe*
   (383) *John Canfield Howe b* Passaic, N. J., 16 September, 1880; (living 1906) *unm*

163. Ella Louise Howe[4] *b* New York City, 16 November, 1852; *d* 2 June, 1896; *m* (1) Passaic, N. J., 20 June, 1874, *Ansel Bartlet Maxim* (son of Thomas Maxim and Mary A. Gurney) *b* South Carver, Mass., 8 September, 1836; *d* Passaic, N. J., 24 April, 1886; *m* (2) 16 May, 1894, *Byron David Halsted* (the widower of her deceased sister, Susan Elanora Howe. See No. 165 below) *b* 7 June, 1852; (living 1906 New Brunswick, N. J.)

(384) *Mary Howe Maxim b* 18 March, 1879; (living 1906 Passaic, N. J.)

(385) *Ella Howe Halsted b* 31 May, 1896; (living 1906)

164. Emeline Jenkins Howe[4] *b* Passaic, N. J., 1 June, 1856; (living 1906 Passaic, N. J.); *m* Passaic, N. J., 1 June, 1876, *David Carlisle* (son of Rev. John Carlisle and Maria Harper) *b* Lisburn, Ireland, 27 May, 1844; *d* Passaic, N. J., 10 September, 1903.

(386) *Emeline Carlisle*

(387) *Anna Carlisle b* Passaic, N. J., 10 August, 1880; (living 1906) *unm*

(388) *Marion Carlisle b* Passaic, N. J., 8 June, 1883; (living 1906) *unm*

(389) *John Howe Carlisle b* Passaic, N. J., 5 July, 1887; (living 1906)

165. Susan Elanora Howe[4] *b* Passaic, N. J., 18 October, 1858; *d* Passaic, N. J., 15 December, 1890; *m* Passaic, N. J., 7 January, 1883, *Byron David Halsted*[91] (son of David Halsted and Mary Mechem) *b* Venice, Cayuga Co., N. Y., 7 June, 1852; (living 1906 New Brunswick, N. J.)

(390) *Claire Halsted b* Passaic, N. J., 18 October, 1883; (living 1906 New Brunswick, N. J.) *unm*

(391) *Edwin Howe Halsted b* Passaic, N. J., 27 January, 1888; (living 1906).

[91]Byron David Halsted *m* (2) his deceased wife's sister, Ella Louise Howe, widow of Ansel Bartlet Maxim. See No. 163 in the table.

166. **Jane Augusta Spelman**[4] *b* Ogdensburg, N. Y., 4 August, 1832; *d* 13 December, 1894; *m* 18 December, 1851, *James M. Fuller, b* 4 June, 1823; *d* Mamaroneck, N. Y., 24 May, 1885.
(392) *Caroline Augusta Fuller*
(393) *Kate Helena Fuller*
(394) *James Malcolm Fuller b* New York City, 18 July, 1858; (living 1906) *unm*
(395) *Mary S. Fuller*

168. **Mary Wakona Spelman**[4] *b* New York City, 19 September, 1836; *d* Mamaroneck, N. Y., 22 July, 1874; *m* 11 October, 1860, *Charles P. Cummings b* New York City, 7 November, 1834; *d* 19 August, 1879.
(396) *Mary Wakona Cummings*
(397) *Florence Augusta Cummings*

169. **Jacob Frank Howe, M. D.**[4] *b* New York City, 20 April, 1848; (living 1906 Brooklyn, N. Y.); *m* Brooklyn, N. Y., 19 May, 1884, *Helena Meserole Ward*[92] (dau. of Charles G. Ward) *b* July, 1863; (living 1906). S. P.

170. **Daniel Kellogg Leitch**[5] *b* 28 September, 1834; *d* 24 August, 1885; *m* 31 January, 1867, *Lavinia Isbell* (dau. of Charles Bela Isbell and Harriett Belden Woodruff, both of Milford, Conn.) *b* 17 January, 1838; (living 1907 Skaneateles, N. Y.). S. P.

176. **Adeline Miller**[5] *b* 10 April, 1836; *d* 18 August, 1901; *m* 5 June, 1855, *Amos Fenton b* 15 October, 1822; *d* 9 May, 1891.
(398) *Sarah Miller Fenton*
(399) *Edward M. Fenton*
(400) *John M. Fenton*
(401) *Amos Case Fenton b* 31 August, 1869; (living 1905 Seattle, Washington) *unm*

[92]Dr. Jacob Frank Howe was divorced from his wife on May 15, 1898. In June of the same year she married Alvah A. Brown, who died by his own hand in 1900. In September, 1903, she married Dr. James H. O'Neill of Brooklyn, N. Y.

177. **Philip Grant Miller**[5] *b* 22 January, 1841; *d* 9 October, 1897; *m* 7 November, 1866, *Susan A. Stryker b* 18 September, 1848; *d* 13 August, 1895.
(402) *Susan Dell Miller*

178. **Harriet Miller**[5] *b* 5 December, 1834; (living 1907 Elmira, N. Y.); *m* 7 June, 1865, *Addison P. Roberts b* 5 October, 1837; (living 1907 Elmira, N. Y.).
(403) *Edward Miller Roberts*

179. **Henry Clay Miller**[5] *b* 2 April, 1847; (living 1905 Fremont, Ind.); *m* 28 August, 1877, *Elvira L. Poland b* 9 September, 1852; (living 1905) S. P.

181. **Julia Ruth Houston**[5] *b* Phillipsburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., 10 November, 1830; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 1 June, 1895; *m* Brooklyn, N. Y., 20 November, 1850, *Caleb Lawson Smith b* New York City, 20 November, 1830; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 20 April, 1890.
(404) *Henry Houston Smith b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 March, 1852; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 21 November, 1855
(405) *Mary Houston Woglom Smith*
(406) *Elbert Porter Smith b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 4 August, 1860; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 15 March, 1885 *unm*
(407) *Lillie Hulst Smith*

182. **Maria Howard Houston**[5] *b* Phillipsburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., 1 September, 1834; *d* New York City, 15 April, 1866; *m* Brooklyn, N. Y., 7 April, 1860, *Edward Bennett b* 8 November, 1832.† O. S. P.

183. **Adeline Miller Houston**[5] *b* Mechanicstown, Orange Co., N. Y., 15 August, 1838; (living 1907 Jersey City, N. J.); *m* Brooklyn, N. Y., 19 April, 1857, *Charles Atwood Burgher b* Staten Island, N. Y., 4 January, 1839; (living 1907 Jersey City, N. J.)
(408) *Mary Burgher b* 1 May, 1863; *d* 1 July, 1863.

(409) *Mabel Burgher b* 4 May, 1865; (living 1907) *unm*
(410) *Frank Burgher*
(411) *Margaret Houston Burgher*
(412) *Charles Atwood Burgher b* 27 March, 1874; (living 1907) *unm*
(413) *Harry Johnson Burgher b* 8 June, 1876; (living 1907) *unm*

184. Jane Harriet Houston[5] *b* Mechanicstown, Orange Co., N. Y., 6 December, 1840; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 11 September, 1879;[93] *m* New York City, 11 July, 1867, *John Atwood Burgher b* Staten Island, N. Y., 11 December, 1847;[94] *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 21 May, 1903.[95]
(414) *Frank Houston Burgher*
(415) *John Atwood Burgher b* 25 March, 1874;[96] *d* 17 January, 1876.[97]
(416) *Eleanor Atwood Burgher*

186. Samuel Houston[5] *b* Middletown, N. Y., 4 April, 1848; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 14 October, 1889; *m* Brooklyn, N. Y., 3 April, 1873, *Elizabeth Jane Swan b* New York City, 17 June, 1853; (living 1907 Brooklyn, N. Y.).
(417) *Harry Clay Houston*
(418) *George Baker Houston*

192. Gerard Howard[5] *b* New Orleans, La., 20 August, 1859; (living 1907 New Orleans, La.); *m* Biloxi, Miss., 2 September, 1884, *Florence Nightingale Fleetwood* (dau. of William E. Fleetwood and Josephine Pinckard) *b* 30 June, 1865; (living 1907 New Orleans, La.).
(419) *Florence Nightingale Howard b* 10 November, 1885; (living 1907) *unm*

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[93] New York Herald of Friday, 12 September, 1879.
[94] Records of the United Brethren Congregation (Moravian) at New Dorp, Staten Island. From the Register of Interments at Cypress Hills Cemetery, however, the date of birth of John Atwood Burgher would be 24 October, 1849.
[95] New York Herald of Saturday, 23 May, 1903.
[96] Register of Interments, Cypress Hills Cemetery.
[97] New York Herald of Thursday, 20 January, 1876.

(420) *Maud May Howard b* 1 September, 1887; (living 1907) *unm*

(421) *Harry Gerard Howard b* 29 December, 1889; (living 1907).

(422) *Pinkie Ernestine Howard b* 17 July, 1892; (living 1907)

(423) *Edwin Charles Howard b* 12 August, 1894; *d* 22 May, 1898.

(424) *William McKinley Howard b* 1 December, 1896; (living 1907)

(425) *Myrtle Annie Howard b* 6 February, 1898; (living 1907)

193. Leigh Howard[5] *b* New Orleans, La., 25 May, 1862; (living 1907 New Orleans, La.); *m* Eagle Pass, Texas, 29 December, 1879, *Marie Levice b* Matamoras, Mexico, 4 March, 1862; (living 1907 New Orleans, La.).

(426) *Ernest Rowe Howard b* Eagle Pass, Texas, 2 April, 1881; (living 1907)†

195. Lulu Howard[5] *b* Summit, Miss., 12 January, 1867; *d* New Orleans, La., 1 May, 1903; *m* New Orleans, La. 14 October, 1889,[98] *Ernest E. Zebal* (living 1907).†

(427) *Thomas Howard Zebal b* 31 March, 1891;[98] (living 1907)

(428) *Eugenia Ernestine Zebal b* 29 June, 1892;[98] (living 1907)

(429) *Earl Zebal b* 2 September, 1894; *d* 2 June, 1896.

(430) *Harold Zebal b* 13 August, 1896; (living 1907)

(431) *Anna Zebal b* 12 October, 1900; (living 1907)

196. Fay Howard[5] *b* New Orleans, 12 April, 1869; *d* New Orleans, La., 9 October, 1902; *m* 5 August, 1886, *Richard Cole Hawkins b* New Orleans, La., 25 August, 1862; (living 1907 New Orleans, La.)

(432) *Richard Cole Hawkins b* 29 October, 1887; (living 1907)

[98]Records of the Board of Health of the City of New Orleans.

(433) *Florence Anna Hawkins b* 17 August, 1889; (living 1907)

(434) *Emma Fein Hawkins b* 24 August, 1891; (living 1907)

(435) *Fay Eugenia Hawkins b* 10 October, 1893; (living 1907)

(436) *Joseph Daniel Hawkins b* 20 December, 1895; *d* 1 January, 1896.

(437) *Adelaide Augusta Hawkins b* 10 March, 1898; (living 1907)

(438) *Vera Sarah Hawkins b* 10 March, 1900; (living 1907).

201. **Caroline Halsey Moffat**[5] *b* 24 May, 1849; (living 1905 Brooklyn, N. Y.,); *m* 20 June, 1872, *Thomas Woolson Lowell b* 26 May, 1841; *d* 3 June, 1898.

(439) *Alice Child Lowell b* 17 March, 1873; (living 1905 Brooklyn, N. Y.) *unm*

(440) *Florence Lucinda Lowell*

202. **Mary Curtis Moffat**[5] *b* 7 October, 1850; (living 1905 Brooklyn, N. Y.); *m* 29 September, 1874, *Henry Austin Cross b* 2 February, 1841; (living 1905).

(441) *Harry Moffat Cross b* 3 March, 1881; (living 1905) *unm*

204. **Edwin Curtis Moffat**[5] *b* 6 July, 1854; (living 1905); *m* 25 May, 1880, *Aline Adelaide Graves*[99] (dau. of Robert Graves) *b* 30 September, 1860; (living 1905 Larchmont, N. Y.).

(442) *Robert Graves Moffat b* 5 February, 1881; *d* 11 March, 1887

(443) *Edwin Curtis Moffat b* 11 October, 1887; (living 1905)

(444) *Caeserine Roma Moffat b* 14 December, 1891; (living 1905).

(445) *Helene Moffat b* 12 November, 1895; (living 1905)

[99]Mrs. Edwin Curtis Moffat obtained a divorce from her husband with custody of the children. It is believed that he married again.

205. **Julia Curtis Moffat**[5] *b* 5 August, 1856; (living 1905 Brooklyn, N. Y.); *m* 8 October, 1878, *Charles P. Heitkamp b* 19 January, 1852; (living 1905 Brooklyn, N. Y.)
   (446) *Helen Louise Heitkamp*
   (447) *Ernest Louis Heitkamp b* 1 June, 1881; (living 1905)
   (448) *Aline Heitkamp b* 27 March, 1885; (living 1905)

208. **Mary Halsey Kümmel**[5] *b* 20 August, 1853; (living 1908 Brooklyn, N. Y.); *m* Milwaukee, Wis., 7 June, 1882, *David W. Perkins*[100] (son of Zebulon W. Perkins) *b* Rome, N. Y., 10 May, 1816; *d* Milwaukee, Wis., 18 August, 1884. S. P.

210. **George Shephard Osborne**[5] *b* 21 July, 1853; (living 1905); *m* 2 October, 1879, *Olive R. Bellinger b* 3 October, 1860; (living 1905).
   (449) *Eugene Clinton Osborne b* 6 December, 1880; (living 1905) *unm*
   (450) *Norman Bellinger Osborne b* 20 July, 1884; (living 1905) *unm*
   (451) *Marion Osborne b* 22 July, 1887; (living 1905) *unm*

211. **Augusta Kümmel Osborne**[5] *b* 16 May, 1857; (living 1905); *m* 19 January, 1887, *Arlington A. Bellinger b* 14 January, 1854; (living 1905).
   (452) *Geneva Osborne Bellinger b* 14 November, 1887; (living 1905) *unm*
   (453) *Kenneth Bickford Bellinger b* 6 June, 1893; (living 1905)
   (454) *Winifred Booth Bellinger b* 7 January, 1895; (living 1905)

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[100]David W. Perkins *m* (1), in 1846, Jane H. Fitch, of Sheldon, Vt., by whom he had six children: Walter P. Perkins of Chicago; Dr. James S. Perkins. Mrs. Charles Skinner, and Miss Fannie Perkins of Milwaukee; Joseph Perkins of Chicago; and a daughter who died in her youth. (The Wisconsin of 18 August, 1884.)

212. Emma Lena Osborne[5] *b* 15 December, 1866; (living 1905); *m* 28 September, 1892, *William Boothe b* 18 January, 1865; (living 1905).

(455) *Benjamin Osborne Boothe b* 11 September, 1895; (living 1905)

(456) *Theodore Halsey Boothe b* 11 May, 1897; *d* 24 July, 1905

(457) *Robert Lloyd Boothe b* 1 May, 1902; (living 1905)

213. Arthur Moffat Allen[5] *b* New York City, 11 February, 1842; (living 1909 New York City); *m* Philadelphia, Penn., 4 November, 1876, *Leonora Louisa Fox* (dau. of Richard Fox and Sarah Guilbert) *b* Greensboro, N. C., 13 September, 1846; (living 1909 New York City).

(458) *Richard Fox Allen b* New York City, 17 August, 1877; (living 1909) *unm*

(459) *John Trevette Allen b* New York City, 11 December, 1880; (living 1909) *unm*

(460) *Arthur Gilbert Allen b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 May, 1885; (living 1909) *unm*

214. Charles Doughty Allen[5] *b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 27 May, 1844; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 April, 1907; *m* Brooklyn, N. Y., 21 June, 1876, *Mary Bennett* (son of Daniel Bennett and Mary Silsbee) *b* Cincinnati, Ohio, 27 November, 1848; (living 1909 Brooklyn, N. Y.).

(461) *Anna Elizabeth Allen b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 11 July, 1877; (living 1909 Brooklyn, N. Y.) *unm*

(462) *Charles Doughty Allen*

(463) *Daniel Vincent Allen b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 17 December, 1886; (living 1909 Brooklyn, N. Y.) *unm*

(464) *Mary Allen b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 13 August, 1888; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 3 May, 1905.

217. **John Little Moffat Allen**[5] *b* New York City, 28 October, 1850; (living 1909 New York City); *m* New York City, 27 October, 1894, *Helen Louise Fox* (dau. of Richard Fox and Sarah Guilbert) *b* Wilmington, N. C., 5 July, 1854; (living 1909 New York City). S. P.

218. **Jessie Curtis**[5] *b* New York City, 6 September, 1842; *d* New York City, 6 March, 1907; *m* New York City, 21 October, 1880, *Charles Horatio Bodder Shepherd b* Baltimore, Md., 6 February, 1846; (living 1907 New York City). O. S. P.

219. **Gram Curtis**[5] *b* New York City, 2 May, 1844; (living 1909 Newcastle, Penn.); *m* Ithaca, N. Y., 4 June, 1879, *Martha Bartlet Shackford* (dau. of Charles C. Shackford and Martha Gould Bartlet) *b* Lynn, Mass., 31 January, 1855; (living 1909 Newcastle, Penn.).

(465) *Laura Curtis b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 4 June, 1880; *d* 4 June, 1880

(466) *Chauncey Shackford Curtis b* Scranton, Penn., 21 November, 1881; (living 1909) *unm*

(467) *Harold Bartlet Curtis b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 22 May, 1884; (living 1909) *unm*

(468) *Margaret Curtis b* Newcastle, Penn., 14 May, 1886; (living 1909) *unm*

(469) *Dorothy Curtis b* Pittsburgh, Penn., 12 January, 1892; (living 1909)

220. **Frank Curtis**[5] *b* New York City, 12 May, 1846; (living 1909 New York City); *m* (1) New York City, 6 October, 1874, *Lucy Frances Jewett* (dau. of John Light Jewett and Mary Dillingham) *b* New York City, 22 March, 1848; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 19 August, 1876; *m* (2) New York City, 3 June, 1880, *Louise Asten* (dau. of Thomas B. Asten and Elizabeth Smith) *b* New York City, 2 August, 1854; (living 1909 New York City).

(470) *Harry Moffat Curtis b* New York City, 26 March, 1881; (living 1909) *unm*

(471) *Elizabeth Curtis b* New York City, 8 May, 1883; (living 1909) *unm*

(472) *Adeline Margaret Curtis b* New York City, 15 July, 1885; (living 1909) *unm*

(473) *Frank Louis Curtis b* New York City, 13 January, 1888; (living 1909)

221. Ernest Curtis[5] *b* New York City, 1 October, 1848; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 3 November, 1904; *m* Binghamton, N. Y., 10 November, 1881, *Ella Bloomer* (dau. of Elijah F. Bloomer) *b* 15 March, 1854; *d* Brooklyn, N. Y., 29 February, 1904. O. S. P.

222. John Little Moffat, M. D.[5] *b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 14 June, 1853; (living 1909 Brooklyn, N. Y.); *m* Bath Beach, N. Y., 18 April, 1893, *Elizabeth Mary Rhodes* (dau. of George Murray Rhodes and Mary Ann Foote) *b* Antigua, W. I., 6 February, 1868; (living 1909 Brooklyn, N. Y.).

(474) *John Little Moffat b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 21 January, 1894; (living 1909)

(475) *Helen Moffat b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 21 September, 1895; (living 1909)

(476) *Reuben Curtis Moffat b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 24 April, 1897; (living 1909)

223. George Barclay Moffat[5] *b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 29 September, 1854; (living 1909 New York City); *m* Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 October, 1888, *Frances Hillard White* (dau. of William Augustus White and Harriet Hillard) *b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 August, 1869; (living 1909 New York City).

(477) *Alexander White Moffat b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 26 June, 1891; (living 1909)

(478) *Donald Moffat b* Beedes, Essex Co., N. Y., 18 July, 1894; (living 1909)

(479) *George Barclay Moffat b* Rye, N. Y., 16 May, 1897; (living 1909)

(480) *Frances White Moffat b* New York City, 21 November, 1899; (living 1909)

(481) *Gordon Moffat b* New York City, 7 March, 1905; *d* New York City, 5 April, 1906.

224. **Edgar Vietor Moffat, M. D.**[5] *b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 20 June, 1856; (living 1909 Orange, N. J.); *m* Brookline, Mass., 1 June, 1887, *Edith Wellington* (dau. of Avery Wellington and Martha Lawrence Kidder) *b* Boston, Mass., 11 May, 1858; (living 1909 Orange, N. J.).

(482) *Harold Wellington Moffat b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 26 November, 1888; (living 1909)

(483) *Barclay Wellington Moffat b* Orange, N. J., 9 July, 1890; (living 1909)

(484) *Virginia Moffat b* Orange, N. J., 8 July, 1892; (living 1909)

(485) *Ethel Moffat b* Orange, N. J., 21 April, 1894; (living 1909)

(486) *Constance Moffat b* Orange, N. J., 23 November, 1898; (living 1909)

225. **Ada Moffat**[5] *b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 21 March, 1858; (living 1909 Germantown, Penn.); *m* Brooklyn, N. Y., 17 November, 1885, *John McLean Lachlan* (son of John Mast Lachlan and Isabella Howe Stewart) *b* Melbourne, Australia, 31 May, 1861; (living 1909 Germantown, Penn.). S. P.

227. **R. Burnham Moffat**[5] *b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 7 January, 1861; (living 1909 New York City); *m* Brooklyn, N. Y., 5 June, 1895, *Ellen Low Pierrepont* (dau. of Henry Evelyn Pierrepont and Ellen A. Low) *b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 15 April, 1872; (living 1909 New York City).

(487) *Jay Pierrepont Moffat b* Rye, N. Y., 18 July, 1896; (living 1909)

(488) *Elizabeth Barclay Moffat b* Rye, N. Y., 26 June, 1898; (living 1909)

(489) *Abbot Low Moffat b* New York City, 12 May, 1901; (living 1909)

230. **Jane Eliza Saffin**[5] *b* Philadelphia, Pa., 28 November, 1844; *d* Philadelphia, Pa., 5 August, 1877; *m* Philadelphia, Pa., 1 May, 1866, *John Steen Elliott b* 26 December, 1845; (living 1906 Philadelphia, Pa.).
(490) *Julia Steen Elliott*

231. **Cora Moffat**[5] *b* New York City, 17 March, 1855; (living 1906 New York City); *m* 11 November, 1886, *George Washington Bramwell b* 24 August, 1852; (living 1906 New York City).
(491) *George Moffat Bramwell b* New York City, 10 October, 1887; (living 1908).
(492) *William Moffat Bramwell b* New York City, 27 June, 1890; (living 1908).

233. **Sophia Moffat Quackenbos**[5] *b* 25 September, 1843; *d* 19 January, 1870; *m* 3 January, 1865, *Samuel Watkins Eager b* 19 January, 1830; (living 1905 Middletown, N. Y.).
(493) *Carrie L. Eager b* 14 October, 1865; *d* 10 April, 1887 *unm*
(494) *Samuel Watkins Eager*
(495) *Mary Brinckerhoff Eager*
(496) *Ida Sophia Eager*

234. **John Minthorne Quackenbos**[5] *b* 12 September, 1853; (living 1906 Brooklyn, N. Y.); *m* 16 September, 1874, *Hannah Luquer b* 16 November, 1856; (living 1906 Brooklyn, N. Y.).
(497) *Anna Quackenbos b* 24 October, 1875; *d* 27 January, 1899 *unm*
(498) *Ida Quackenbos*
(499) *Minthorne Luquer Quackenbos b* 12 February, 1882; *d* 13 April, 1902

243. **Marion Cornelia Schapps**[5] *b* 16 June, 1854; (living 1907 New York City); *m* 17 October, 1877; *Henry Stewart Turrill, M. D.* (U. S. A.) *b* 8 September, 1842; *d* 24 April, 1907.

(500) *Marion Cornelia Turrill b* 17 May, 1879; (living 1907 New York City) *unm*

(501) *Margaret Stewart Turrill b* 5 April, 1883; (living 1907 New York City) *unm*

244. **John Carpenter Schapps, M. D.**[5] *b* 21 July, 1856; (living 1907 Butte, Montana); *m* 12 June, 1894, *Helena B. Riley b* Morristown, N. J., 20 January, 1867; (living 1907 Butte, Montana).

(502) *Hester Houghton Schapps b* 12 July, 1895; *d* 27 November, 1897.

(503) *John Carpenter Schapps b* 17 April, 1901; (living 1907)

245. **Helen Rosalie Stewart Schapps**[5] *b* 22 January, 1860; (living 1907 Duxbury, Mass.); *m* 17 October, 1889, Lieut. *Magnus Olin Hollis* (U. S. A.) *b* 3 November, 1858; *d* Manila, Phillipine Islands, 15 November, 1899; bur. Newnan, Ga.

(504) *Dorothy Stewart Hollis b* 30 July, 1890; (living 1907)

(505) *Mary Winifred Hollis b* 20 November, 1894; (living 1907)

249. **Alexander Ramsey Thompson**[5] *b* 29 March, 1854; (living 1907 Brooklyn, N. Y.); *m* 4 June, 1890, *Dora Stebbins* (widow of John J. Heliker) *b* Booneville, Nev., 4 May, 1856; (living 1907 Brooklyn, N. Y.). S. P.

250. **Margaret Carpenter Thompson**[5] *b* 29 January, 1856; (living 1907 Summit, N. J.); *m* 16 January, 1878, *George Henry Hodenpyl b* 10 March, 1851; (living 1907 Summit, N. J.).

(506) *Mary Thompson Gysberti Hodenpyl b* 16 October, 1878; (living 1907) *unm*

(507) *Elizabeth Gysberti Hodenpyl b* 20 January, 1882; (living 1907) *unm*

(508) *George Henry Gysberti Hodenpyl b* 20 November, 1888; (living 1907).

251. William Robert Thompson[5] *b* 12 January, 1858; (living 1907 Brooklyn, N. Y.); *m* 21 February, 1893, *Hattie Maud Boynton b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 23 August, 1864; (living 1907 Brooklyn, N. Y.)

(509) *Alexander Ramsey Thompson b* 20 November, 1894; (living 1907)

255. Louisa Carpenter[5] *b* 21 August, 1848;[101] *d* Newport, Oregon, 21 August, 1886; *m* San Francisco, Cal., 21 July, 1875, *James Laidlaw b* Fisherton, Ayrshire, Scotland, 23 January, 1847; (living 1909 Portland, Oregon).

(510) *James Ernest Laidlaw*

(511) *Hugh Alexander Laidlaw*

259. Roswell H. Carpenter[5] *b* 27 November, 1858; (living 1907 Brooklyn, N. Y.); *m* 29 January, 1902, *Emma Maurer b* 12 March, 1882; (living 1907 Brooklyn, N. Y.).

(512) *Gladys Louise Carpenter b* 15 March, 1903; (living 1907)

266. Margaret Lovenia Scott[5] *b* Summer Hill, Cayuga Co., N. Y., 6 January, 1871; (living 1906); *m* Cortland, N. Y., 15 February, 1897, *Everett M. Hornbeck b* Slaterville Springs, N. Y., 4 February, 1870; (living 1906).

(513) *Herbert Lewis Hornbeck b* Slaterville Springs, N. Y., 18 February, 1898; (living 1906)

(514) *Philip Scott Hornbeck b* Slaterville Springs, N. Y., 14 December, 1903; (living 1906)

(515) *Chauncey Livingston Hornbeck b* Cortland, N. Y., 16 February, 1906; (living 1906)

270. Virginia Lewis Scott[5] *b* Cortland, N. Y., 12 August, 1883; (living 1906 Cayuga, N. Y.); *m* Cortland, N. Y., 6 September, 1905, *Jesse Dalton Foster b* Aurelius, Cayuga Co., N. Y., 23 June, 1883; (living 1906 Cayuga, N. Y.).

(516) *Justine Eugene Foster b* Cortland, N. Y., 31 July, 1906; (living 1906)

[101] Records of the Canal Street (New York City) Presbyterian Church.

275. **Harry Moffat Bird**[5] *b* 28 June, 1877; (living 1904); *m* 12 August, 1904, *Estella Putnam b* 4 November, 1881; (living 1904). S. P.

285. **Nelson Alonzo Hall**[5] *b* St. Clair, Mich., 17 December, 1874; (living 1906 Sault Ste Marie, Mich.); *m* Sault Ste Marie, Mich., 6 June, 1904, *Maud Stinson b* Toronto, Ontario, 23 February, 1877; (living 1906 Sault Ste Marie, Mich.) *unm*

287. **William Addison Van Doren**[5] *b* Washington, D. C., 7 January, 1870; (living 1906); *m* 17 March, 1891, *Mary Catherine Sadler b* Washington, D. C., 18 August, 1872; (living 1906).

(517) *William Theodore Van Doren b* Washington, D. C., 27 December, 1891; (living 1906)

(518) *John Addison Van Doren b* Washington, D. C., 22 December, 1894; (living 1906)

(519) *Frances Sadler Van Doren b* Cherrydale, Va., 6 May, 1899; (living 1906)

(520) *William Addison Van Doren b* Cherrydale, Va., 23 September, 1901; (living 1906)

288. **Carrie Aletta Van Doren**[5] *b* Washington, D. C., 13 August, 1871; *d* 4 January, 1901; *m* 14 June, 1899, *Albert Grace Moffat* [No. 294 below] *b* 7 November, 1878; (living 1907 Washington, D. C.). O. S. P.

289. **Charles Lansing Van Doren**[5] *b* Washington, D. C., 6 May, 1873; (living 1906); *m* 24 November, 1897, *Lurana A. Cole b* Oswego, N. Y., 28 May, 1869; (living 1906).

(521) *Lurana Cole Van Doren b* Washington, D. C., 11 August, 1900; (living 1906)

(522) *Nettie May Van Doren b* La Mesa, Cal., 27 December, 1903; (living 1906)

291. Herbert John Moffat[5][102] *b* 24 June, 1872; (living 1906 Hyattsville, Md.); *m* Washington, D. C., 27 July, 1893, *Annie Vickers Spicer b* Greenwood, Del., 19 September, 1872; (living 1906 Hyattsville, Md.).

(523) *John Leslie Moffatt b* Bladensburg, Md., 21 December, 1895; *d* 7 July, 1897.

(524) *Ruth Hazel Moffatt b* Bladensburg, Md., 22 September, 1897; (living 1906).

(525) *Annie Spicer Moffatt b* Hyattsville, Md., 16 May, 1901; (living 1906).

(526) *Helen Grace Moffatt b* Hyattsville, Md., 9 November, 1903; (living 1906).

292. William Addison Moffat[5] *b* Washington, D. C., 29 August, 1874; (living 1906 Hanover, Md.); *m* Hyattsville, Md., 5 December, 1894, *Laura Catherine Sakers b* Howard County, Md., 3 May, 1865; (living 1906 Hanover, Md.).

(527) *Pearl Estelle Moffat b* Hyattsville, Md., 20 March, 1897; (living 1906)

(528) *Lottie Madeline Moffat b* Hyattsville, Md., 29 August, 1898; (living 1906)

(529) *William Alexander Moffat b* Anne Arundel County, Md., 8 May, 1904; (living 1906).

294. Albert Grace Moffat[5] *b* Washington, D. C., 7 November, 1878; (living 1909 Washington, D. C.); *m* (1) 14 June, 1899, *Carrie Aletta Van Doren* [No. 288 above] *b* Washington, D. C., 13 August, 1871; *d* 4 January, 1901; *m* (2) 17 December, 1903, *Maggie Virginia Rea b* Fairfax County, Va., 21 March, 1881; (living 1909 Washington, D. C.).

(530) *William Ray Moffat b* Fairfax County, Va., 23 September, 1904; *d* 20 August, 1906

(531) *Albert Addison Moffat b* Washington, D. C., 10 August, 1907; (living 1909)

(532) *Edwin Lewis Moffat b* Washington, D. C., 27 October, 1908; *d* 12 January, 1909.

[102]Herbert John Moffat has assumed a double "t" in spelling his name.

295. **Daisy Bertha Moffat**[5] *b* Washington, D. C., 30 October, 1880; (living 1906 Washington, D. C.); *m* Washington, D. C., 29 March, 1902, *Joseph Thomas Skinner b* Leesburg, Va., 16 June, 1868; (living 1906 Washington, D. C.). S. P.

296. **Susie May Moffat**[5] *b* Washington, D. C., 29 January, 1883; (living 1907 Hyattsville, Md.); *m* Hyattsville, Md., 17 February, 1904, *Albert Anderson b* Whitfield, Md., 3 July, 1881; (living 1907 Hyattsville, Md.).

(533) *Viola Janie Anderson b* Hyattsville, Md., 3 February, 1905; *d* 13 July, 1905.

(534) *Albert Francis Anderson b* Hyattsville, Md., 5 September, 1907; (living 1907)

297. **Arthur Louis Moffat**[5] *b* Washington, D. C., 11 March, 1885; (living 1907 Philadelphia, Penn.); *m* Hyattsville, Md., 10 March, 1904, *Charlotte Grace Niles b* Arlington Heights, Va., 26 March, 1884; (living 1907 Philadelphia, Penn.).

(535) *Rolland Niles Moffat b* Philadelphia, Penn., 20 September, 1907; (living 1907).

308. **Mary Kate Pierson**[5] *b* Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., 1 January, 1850; (living 1907); *m* (1) 10 May, 1871, *Wickham Tryon Shaw*[103] *b* 24 March, 1841; (living 1907 Middletown, N. Y.); *m* (2) 29 November, 1887, *Thomas Brewster Tuthill b* 23 December, 1844; (living 1907). S. P.

310. **George Murray Pierson**[5] *b* Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., 11 February, 1861; (living 1907 Campbell Hall, N. Y.); *m* 12 December, 1899; *Emma Willard Tuthill b* Town of Goshen, N. Y.; (living 1907 Campbell Hall, N. Y.). S. P.

[103]At the May, 1875, Term of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, a decree of divorce on the ground of desertion was granted to Wickham Tryon Shaw, and in 1880 he married a Miss Mapes with whom he has lived happily and by whom he has had issue now living.

311. **Margaret Anna Pierson**[5] *b* Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., 27 November, 1865; (living 1907); *m* 10 February, 1887, *George Gonge Woodhull b* 28 October, 1864; *d* Bainbridge, Georgia, 24 October, 1901.

(536) *Nathaniel DuBois Woodhull b* 25 January, 1888; (living 1907)

313. **Susan Pierson**[5] *b* 23 September, 1866; (living 1906); *m* Hamptonburg, N. Y., 26 September, 1888, *Charles B. Howell b* Jersey City, N. J., 17 September, 1855; (living 1906).

(537) *George Gonge Howell b* 9 January, 1890; (living 1906).

(538) *Anna Craft Howell b* 20 May, 1891; *d* 14 January, 1896.

(539) *Russell Bull Howell b* 4 April, 1893; (living 1906).

(540) *Bertha Howell b* 12 December, 1895; (living 1906).

(541) *Charles Baird Howell b* 16 November, 1897; (living 1906).

(542) *Elizabeth Pierson Howell b* 6 October, 1900; (living 1906).

(543) *Pierson Howell b* 19 May, 1903; (living 1906)

(544) *John Archer Howell b* 24 June, 1905; (living 1906).

314. **Lucile Pierson**[5] *b* 20 July, 1871; (living 1906); *m* Hamptonburg, N. Y., 15 February, 1899, *Harry Bull b* Stony Ford, N. Y., 25 May, 1872; (living 1906).

(545) *Keturah J. Bull b* 19 February, 1900; (living 1906)

(546) *Henry Pierson Bull b* 26 July, 1901; (living 1906)

322. **Grace Otis**[5] *b* 23 September, 1873; (living 1907 Passaic, N. J.); *m* 12 May, 1897, *Andrew B. Hutchison* (son of George Hutchison and Christina) *b* Stonehouse, Lanark-

shire, Scotland, 17 March, 1869; (living 1907 Passaic, N. J.).

(547) *Galen Otis Hutchison b* 27 June, 1898; (living 1907).

323. Sophia P. Otis[5] *b* 15 December, 1862; (living 1907 Florida, Orange County, N. Y.); *m* 18 June, 1884, *George Shaw Vail b* Florida, N. Y., 22 October, 1860; (living 1907 Florida, N. Y.).

(548) *Helen Vail b* 21 May, 1885; *d* 2 December, 1888

(549) *Elizabeth D. Vail b* 26 March, 1889; (living 1907)

(550) *Otis Vail b* 25 July, 1893; (living 1907)

(551) *George Shaw Vail b* 7 March, 1902; (living 1907).

324. John B. Otis[5] *b* 19 March, 1864; (living 1907 Craigville, Orange County, N. Y.); *m* 6 May, 1885, *Eugenia Hadden b* Craigville, N. Y., 23 February, 1862; (living 1907 Craigville, N. Y.).

(552) *Jennie Otis b* 30 December, 1886; (living 1907)

(553) *Jesse L. Otis b* 16 September, 1888; (living 1907)

(554) *Elsie Otis b* 26 November, 1898; (living 1907)

(555) *Mae Otis b* 10 February, 1901; (living 1907)

326. Wilmot Otis[5] *b* 6 May, 1869; (living 1907 Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.); *m* 21 November, 1906, *Edith Leake b* Jersey City, N. J., 19 July, 1869; (living 1907 Goshen, N. Y.). S. P.

327. Lona Otis[5] *b* 21 January, 1872; (living 1907 Bloomingburgh, Sullivan County, N. Y.); *m* 24 December, 1901, *Hamlet S. Roe b* Bloomingburgh, N. Y., 7 November, 1871; (living 1907 Bloomingburgh, N. Y.).

(556) *Wilmot Otis Roe b* 3 November, 1902; (living 1907)

(557) *Mark W. Roe b* 28 June, 1904; (living 1907)

(558) *Margaret L. Roe b* 28 February, 1906; (living 1907)

331. Daisy Otis[5] *b* 18 May, 1884; (living 1907 Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.); *m* 14 February, 1907, *Alexander Neely Smith b* Monroe, N. Y., 18 July, 1885; (living 1907 Monroe, N. Y.). S. P.

332. Silas Gilbert Pierson[5] *b* 30 May, 1866; (living 1907 Ottumwa, Iowa); *m* at Ottumwa, Iowa, 29 September, 1897, *Grace S. Tisdale b* 3 July, 1871; (living 1907 Ottumwa, Iowa).

(559) *Silas Gilbert Pierson b* 24 July, 1899; *d* 12 August, 1899.

(560) *Orrin Tisdale Pierson b* 3 May, 1902; (living 1907).

(561) *John Halsey Pierson b* 2 March, 1906; (living 1907)

335. Helen Garthwaite Pierson[5] *b* 19 July, 1872; (living 1907); *m* Otisville, Orange County, N. Y., 29 December, 1898, *Ebenezer Bull, Jr., b* 3 October, 1869; (living 1907).

(562) *William Bull b* 30 December, 1899; (living 1907)

(563) *Elizabeth Greene Bull b* 26 August, 1901; (living 1907).

(564) *Phoebe Bull b* 24 August, 1904; (living 1907)

(565) *John Pierson Bull b* 20 October, 1906; (living 1907).

342. Florence Widdifield[5] *b* 23 January, 1860; (living 1906); *m* 1 March, 1884, *John L. Frazer b* 15 April, 1853; (living 1906).

(566) *Marie Frazer*

343. Benjamin Howe Gilbert[5] *b* Georgetown, Conn., 18 April, 1863; (living 1906 London, Ontario); *m* Georgetown, Conn., 3 October, 1886, *Sarah Louise Renowd b* Norwalk, Conn., 18 June, 1868; (living 1906).

(567) *Grace Renowd Gilbert b* Danbury, Conn., 6 August, 1887; (living 1906)

(568) *Charlotte Gilbert b* Georgetown, Conn., 10 February, 1891; (living 1906)

(569) *Edwin Gilbert Gilbert b* Georgetown, Conn., 24 April, 1892; (living 1906)

(570) *Ruth Gilbert b* Georgetown, Conn., 24 October, 1893; (living 1906)

(571) *Naomi Gilbert b* Georgetown, Conn., 11 March, 1895; (living 1906).

(572) *George Cooper Gilbert b* Georgetown, Conn., 4 August, 1897; (living 1906)

(573) *Russell Lowe Gilbert b* Georgetown, Conn., 24 September, 1898; (living 1906)

344. **George Cooper Gilbert**[5] *b* Georgetown, Conn., 28 August, 1865; (living 1906 Dorchester, Mass.); *m* South Salem, N. Y., 29 August, 1886, *Mariette Cole b* 12 June, 1870; (living 1906).

(574) *William James Gilbert b* 12 October, 1887; (living 1906).

(575) *Harriet Huldah Gilbert b* 26 January, 1890; (living 1906).

346. **Elizabeth J. Gilbert**[5] *b* Georgetown, Conn., 3 July, 1870; (living 1906 Utica, N. Y.); *m* Utica, N. Y., 7 June, 1893, *Walter C. Townsend b* 27 February, 1863; (living 1906).

(576) *Hester Beach Townsend b* 4 May, 1894; *d* 5 June, 1895.

(577) *Evelyn Howe Townsend b* 4 February, 1897; (living 1906)

(578) *John Gilbert Townsend b* 11 July, 1898; (living 1906).

348. **Clara Whitmore**[5] *b* 20 February, 1860; *d* 29 September, 1896; *m* 19 October, 1881, *Frederick Grolry b* 31 January, 1857; (living 1906). O. S. P.

350. **Albert H. Whitmore**[5] *b* 25 December, 1864; (living 1906 Brooklyn, N. Y.); *m* Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 June, 1886, *Josephine G. Guilino b* 16 December, 1866; (living 1906).

(579) *Josephine Guilino Whitmore b* 26 May, 1887; *d* 11 November, 1895

(580) *William Bones Whitmore b* 19 August, 1889; (living 1906)

(581) *Bezaleel Howe Whitmore b* 3 March, 1891; (living 1906)

(582) *Rose Naomi Whitmore b* 11 November, 1892; (living 1906)

(583) *Iva Harpster Whitmore b* 20 October, 1894; (living 1906).

(584) *Dorothy Delapier Whitmore b* 23 December, 1896; (living 1906).

(585) *S. Albert Whitmore b* 30 September, 1899; (living 1906)

(586) *Edward Guilino Whitmore b* 5 October, 1901; (living 1906)

(587) *Alice Harriet Whitmore b* 21 June, 1903; (living 1906)

356. **Ethel J. Howe**[5] *b* 1 December, 1872; *d* 18 June, 1896; *m* 8 April, 1896, *John E. Ellis b* 22 February, 1869; (living 1906 New York City). O. S. P.

367. **Francis Howe Munroe**[5] *b* 11 April, 1862; (living 1906); *m* Newark, N. J., 17 January, 1894, *Mary Russell Ellis b* New York City, 31 July, 1865; (living 1906).

(588) *Russell Munroe b* 2 August, 1896; *d* 13 August, 1896.

(589) *John Ellis Munroe b* 23 August, 1900; (living 1906).

(590) *George Munroe b* 24 July, 1902; *d* 24 July, 1902.

368. **Harry Keiser Munroe**[5] *b* 6 October, 1865; (living 1906 Newark, N. J.); *m* Montclair, N. J., 26 December, 1890, *Helen Elizabeth Batchelder b* Jersey City, N. J., 25 March, 1870; (living 1906).

(591) *Emilie Frances Munroe b* Ocean Grove, N. J., 14 September, 1896.

(592) *Harold Howe Munroe b* State College, Centre Co., Penn., 28 December, 1897; (living 1906).

369. **Milbourne Munroe**[5] *b* 18 July, 1867; (living 1906); *m* East Orange, N. J., 27 June, 1906, *Laura A. Leadbelter b* Stevens Point, Wis., 26 March, 1880; (living 1906). S. P.

370. **George Rowland Munroe**[5] *b* 24 July, 1869; (living 1906 Newark, N. J.); *m* 10 October, 1900, *Flora A. Teeter b* Newark, N. J., 28 February, 1878; (living 1906). S. P.

375. **Ethel Howe**[5] *b* 29 January, 1870; (living 1906); *m* 22 March, 1905, *Ernest Lagarde b* Richmond, Va., 28 November, 1863; (living 1906).

(593) *Howe Roe Lagarde b* 19 December, 1905; (living 1906).

377. **Morgan Roe Howe**[5] *b* 23 December, 1873; (living 1906); *m* Englewood, N. J., 2 November, 1905, *Elizabeth Irene Fellowes b* New York City, 18 June, 1879; (living 1906). S. P.

382. **Edith Howe**[5] *b* 10 March, 1878; (living 1906); *m* 12 October, 1900, *Irving De Forest Kip b* 20 February, 1873; (living 1906).

(594) *Elizabeth Kip b* 15 May, 1904; (living 1906).

386. **Emeline Carlisle**[5] *b* 27 April, 1877; (living 1906); *m* 7 November, 1902, *William Hurd Hill b* 7 November, 1866; (living 1906). S. P.

392. Caroline Augusta Fuller[5] *b* 27 January, 1853; (living 1906); *m* New York City, 27 February, 1878, *Bradford Rhodes b* Beaver County, Penn., 25 February, 1849; (living 1906). S. P.

393. Kate Helena Fuller[5] *b* 3 October, 1854; (living 1906 Far Hills, N. J.); *m* Mamaroneck, N. Y., 10 November, 1886, *Zachariah Belcher b* 7 November, 1850; (living 1906).

(595) *Malcolm Belcher b* Newark, N. J., 26 September, 1887; (living 1906)

(596) *Zachariah Belcher b* Mamaroneck, N. Y., 6 August, 1889; (living 1906)

(597) *Mary Watts Belcher b* Newark, N. J., 24 April, 1891; (living 1906)

(598) *Harold Stewart Belcher b* Newark, N. J., 6 October, 1893; (living 1906).

395. Mary S. Fuller[5] *b* 23 July, 1860; (living 1906 New York City); *m* (1) Mamaroneck, N. Y., 15 June, 1882, *Everett Rushmore b* 27 August, 1856; *d* Mamaroneck, N. Y., 1 November, 1893; *m* (2) 5 September, 1900, *Charles Bell White, M. D. b* 4 May, 1857; (living 1906).

(599) *Louise Rushmore b* Mamaroneck, N. Y., 30 January, 1885; (living 1906) *unm*

(600) *Jane Augusta Rushmore b* Mamaroneck, N. Y., 4 July, 1887; (living 1906) *unm*

(601) *Everett Rushmore b* Mamaroneck, N. Y., 14 April, 1889; (living 1906)

(602) *Samuel M. Rushmore b* Mamaroneck, N. Y., 17 August, 1890; (living 1906)

(603) *Ralph Rushmore b* Mamaroneck, N. Y., 13 July, 1893; (living 1906).

396. Mary Wakona Cummings[5] *b* 14 May, 1866; *m* New York City, 15 April, 1884, *Edwin Clement Ray b* 19 June, 1858; (living 1906).

(604) *Clement Ray b* New York City, 27 December, 1885; (living 1906)

(605) *James Fuller Ray b* New York City, 21 April, 1887; (living 1906)

397. **Florence Augusta Cummings**[5] *b* 15 July, 1872; (living 1906 South Orange, N. J.); *m* 22 April, 1896, *Charles Spier Dodd b* 23 January, 1864; (living 1906).

(606) *Norman Dodd b* 29 June, 1899; (living 1906).

398. **Sarah Miller Fenton**[6] *b* 28 August, 1858; (living 1905 Emporium, Penn.); *m* 16 March, 1885, *George Franklin Balcom b* 5 June, 1849; (living 1905).

(607) *Max Fenton Balcom b* 20 January, 1888; (living 1905)

(608) *George Franklin Balcom b* 8 November, 1892; (living 1905)

399. **Edward M. Fenton**[6] *b* 7 September, 1860; (living 1905 Red Rock, Iowa); *m* 31 October, 1894, *Lottie M. Oakes b* 12 March, 1867; (living 1905).

(609) *Gerald Ray Fenton b* 24 August, 1896; (liv- 1905)

400. **John M. Fenton**[6] *b* 3 August, 1867; (living 1905 Emporium, Penn.); *m* 2 August, 1903, *Lena Shane b* 19 April, 1882; (living 1905).

(610) *Margaret Adeline Fenton b* 1 June, 1904; (living 1905).

402. **Susan Dell Miller**[6] *b* 22 August, 1867; *d* 23 January, 1899; *m* 27 January, 1893, *Frank W. Montgomery b* 20 June, 1858; (living 1905 Elwood, Neb.).

(611) *Philip Henry Montgomery b* 12 May, 1895; (living 1905).

(612) *Susan Aletta Montgomery b* 17 January, 1899; (living 1905)

403. **Edward Miller Roberts**[6] *b* 15 September, 1872; (living 1907 Elmira, N. Y.); *m* 28 April, 1898, *Clara O. Hanlon b* 2 October, 1877; (living 1907). S. P.

405. **Mary Houston Woglom Smith**[6] *b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 12 December, 1853; *d* Hempstead, N. Y., 27 September, 1874; *m* Hempstead, N. Y., 17 December, 1873, *William Henry Steele Smith b* Hempstead, N. Y., 7 February, 1850; (living 1908 Hempstead, N. Y.).
(613) *Mary Elizabeth Smith*

407. **Lillie Hulst Smith**[6] *b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 16 December, 1868; (living 1908 Westfield, N. J.); *m* Brooklyn, N. Y., 15 October, 1884, *Alfred H. Meyer b* Jeffersonville, N. Y., 30 April, 1860; (living 1908).
(614) *Elbert Henry Meyer b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 17 June, 1886; (living 1908) *unm*
(615) *Gladys Elspeth Meyer b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 15 October, 1889; (living 1908) *unm*
(616) *Lloyd Ellsworth Meyer b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 1 September, 1893; (living 1908)
(617) *Nathalie Matson Meyer b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 1 January, 1896; (living 1908)
(618) *Howard Droste Meyer b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 26 February, 1901; (living 1908).

410. **Frank Burgher**[6] *b* 23 July, 1867; (living 1907 Jersey City, N. J.); *m* Jersey City, N. J., 19 April, 1893, *Emily Frances Campbell b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 24 August, 1870; (living 1907). S. P.

411. **Margaret Houston Burgher**[6] *b* 2 September, 1869; (living 1907 North Hackensack, N. J.); *m* Jersey City, N. J., 8 June, 1897, *Charles Ephraim Scofield b* Jersey City, N. J., 23 December, 1865; (living 1907).
(619) *Adeline Burgher Scofield b* 3 May, 1898, *d* 29 June, 1901.
(620) *Charles Ephraim Scofield b* 21 February, 1900; (living 1907).

(621) *Helen Adeline Scofield b* 1 June, 1901; (living 1907).

(622) *Margaret Mabel Scofield b* 1 May, 1903; (living 1907).

(623) *John William Scofield b* 5 July, 1905; (living 1907).

414. **Frank Houston Burgher**[6] *b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 22 July, 1871; (living 1908 New York City); *m* New York City, 6 December, 1904, *Bessie Lathrop Kennedy b* Savannah, Ga., 14 July, 1877; *d* New York City, 17 January, 1906. S. P.

416. **Eleanor Atwood Burgher**[6] *b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 14 October, 1877; (living 1908 Newark, N. J.); *m* New York City, 30 May, 1901, *Henry W. Landau, b* Jeffersonville, N. Y., 13 June, 1877; (living 1908).

(624) *Frances Margaret Landau b* 17 February, 1903; (living 1908).

417. **Harry Clay Houston**[6] *b* 23 January, 1874; (living 1908 Brooklyn, N. Y.); *m* Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 August, 1892, *Virginia Louise Mitthauer b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 31 May, 1874; (living 1908). S. P.

418. **George Baker Houston**[6] *b* 28 March, 1875; (living 1908 Brooklyn, N. Y.); *m* Brooklyn, N. Y., 6 February, 1907, *Margaret Juliet Mendler b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 25 January, 1882; (living 1908). S. P.

440. **Florence Lucinda Lowell**[6] *b* 8 May, 1876; (living 1905); *m* 30 April, 1903, *William P. Whyland b* 6 August, 1870; (living 1905). S. P.

446. **Helen Louise Heitkamp**[6] *b* 29 June, 1879; (living 1905); *m* 10 March, 1904, *William E. Crapp b* 3 April, 1878; (living 1905). S. P.

462. **Charles Doughty Allen**[6] *b* New York City, 27 February, 1879; (living 1908 Brooklyn, N. Y.); *m* Brooklyn, N. Y., 20 September, 1904, *Margaret Virginia Lusch* (dau. of Charles F. Lusch and Eva Dix) *b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 17 November, 1880; (living 1908).

(625) *Virginia Silsbee Allen b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 3 October, 1905; (living 1908)

490. **Julia Steen Elliott**[6] *b* Philadelphia, Penn., 21 June, 1867; (living 1906 Washington, D. C.); *m* 5 September, 1888, *Charles Edward Byrne b* Alexandria, Va., 27 May, 1864; (living 1906). S. P.

494. **Samuel Watkins Eager**[6] *b* 13 December, 1866; (living 1906 Montgomery, N. Y); *m* 18 October, 1899, *Anna May Egbertson b* 26 April, 1874; (living 1906).

(626) *Samuel Watkins Eager b* 19 August, 1900; (living 1906).

(627) *William Roosa Eager b* 17 September, 1902; (living 1906).

495. **Mary Brinckerhoff Eager**[6] *b* 19 June, 1868; (living 1906 Conneaut, Ohio); *m* 21 October, 1891, *Frederick T. Roosa b* 1 November, 1868; (living 1906). S. P.

496. **Ida Sophia Eager**[6] *b* 13 November, 1869; (living 1906 Wallkill, N. Y.); *m* 21 October, 1891, *Byron S. Galloway b* 31 January, 1870; (living 1906).

(628) *Margaret Galloway b* 19 August, 1893; (living 1906)

(629) *Albert Roe Galloway b* 28 January, 1898; (living 1906)

(630) *Marion Adaline Galloway b* 2 January, 1903; *d* 19 January, 1903

(631) *Ezra Galloway b* 16 December, 1903; (living 1906).

498. **Ida Quackenbos**[6] *b* 4 March, 1877; *d* Montclair, N. J., 24 December, 1907; *m* 23 December, 1902, *Rulif V. N. DeNyse b* 25 November, 1880; (living 1907).

(632) *Helen Luquer DeNyse b* 16 February, 1904; (living 1906).

510. **James Ernest Laidlaw**[6] *b* 31 March, 1878; (living 1909 Portland, Oregon); *m* 29 April, 1903, *Ruth Scott b* Shanghae, China, 28 October, 1882; (living 1907).

(633) *James Scott Laidlaw b* Portland, Oregon, 13 February, 1904; (living 1909)

(634) *Alan Huxley Laidlaw b* Portland, Oregon, 22 September, 1908; (living 1909)

511. **Hugh Alexander Laidlaw**[6] *b* 20 March, 1880; (living 1909 Portland, Oregon); *m* 14 May, 1903, *Nora Jane Calavan b* Sprague, Washington, 7 February, 1881; (living 1907).

(635) *Jane Laidlaw b* Nome, Alaska, 12 December, 1907; (living 1909)

566. **Marie Frazer**[6] *b* 10 September, 1885; (living 1906 Brooklyn, N. Y.); *m* 17 September, 1904, *Robert McKenney O'Neil b* 30 October, 1880; (living 1906). S. P.

612. **Mary Elizabeth Smith**[7] *b* Hempstead, N. Y., 26 September, 1874; (living 1908 Hempstead, N. Y.); *m* Hempstead, N. Y., 2 September, 1896, *Charles Gardiner Miller b* Brooklyn, N. Y., 6 September, 1874; (living 1908).

(636) *Rietta Miller b* Hempstead, N. Y., 27 November, 1902; (living 1908).

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